NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

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東京帝國大學法學部研究室

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

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NORTH-CHINA HERALD

EVERY WEDNESDAY

Weekly Edition of the "North-China Daily News"

Single copies $1

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NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS & HERALD LTD.
(Incorporated in Hongkong)
Reg. Office: North-China Building, S'hai.
Telegrams: Herald Shanghai
P.O. Box 707 Telephone 11055

Letters should be addressed to the Secretary, North-China Daily News & Herald, Ltd., to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Messrs. Crane-Debenham Ltd., 69 Fleet Street, London, are advertising representatives for the "North-China Daily News" and "North-China Herald," and have these newspapers on file.

Announcements in this column $5 per insertion including insertions in the "North-China Herald."

IN MEMORIAM

WHEELER.—To the everlasting and fondly cherished memory of our darling JESSIE, who died at Edinburgh on March 6, 1933. "Hearts that loved her truly can never forget."
-3770

The Committee of the Associated Foreign Charities of Shanghai of Church House, Kiangse Road, is always willing to receive *In Memoriam* donations and make allocations to the Charities in most need. 11095

THE SHANGHAI WATERWORKS COMPANY, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Head Office of the Company, No. 484 Kiangse Road, Shanghai, on March 27, 1940, at 12 o'clock noon, to receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year 1939, to declare dividends, to elect Directors and Auditors, and to transact the ordinary business of the Company.

Proxies to be valid must be lodged with the Secretary not less than 48 hours before the Meeting.

A holder of a Share Warrant to Bearer desiring to attend the Meeting must deposit his warrant or in lieu thereof a certificate in writing from a bank approved by the Company that the said bank holds and will continue to hold the share warrant on his behalf until after the general meeting or any adjournment thereof shall have been held, together with a statement in writing of his name and address, three days at least before the day of the Meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from March 14 to March 27, 1940, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

R. LOCK,
Secretary and Asst. Manager.

Shanghai, March 5, 1940.
11224

NOTICE

JOHN HAIG SCOTCH WHISKY

We have to inform the public that from this date John Haig Scotch Whisky will be supplied with the K.N.S cap, in place of the nonrefillable fitment.

GANDE, PRICE, LTD.,
Sole Agents,
31 Peking Road.
11223

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I have this day resigned from Messrs. Sino British Engineering Corporation and Messrs. Cathay Ceramics Co., Inc.

F. W. CLIFTON.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I have this day established myself in business at the undermentioned address, under the name of:

BUILDERS & TRADERS, LIMITED
900 Liza Building, 346 Szechuen Rd.
Telephone 12324.

F. W. CLIFTON.

NOTICE

Mr. F. W. Clifton has this day resigned from the undermentioned Companies.

SINO BRITISH ENGINEERING CORPORATION, CATHAY CERAMICS CO., INC.

March 5, 1940.
-2826

ROYAL AIR FORCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI

Members are asked to note that the Annual General Meeting of the United Services Association Shanghai will be held in "THE DOME" on Friday March 8, 1940, commencing at 5.30 p.m.

In view of the nature of the business to be transacted, R.A.F.A. members who are members of the United Services Association are urged to attend.
11220

To-day's Events

MARCH

6 Cod Liver Oil by Dr. Peter Mar at 114 Peking Rd. 5.30 p.m.
6 Y.W.C.A. International Business Girls' Rally, A.W.C., 5.30
6 B.U.S.C. Lecture: 'Ancient Chinese Poetry,' Miss M. H. Brown, 1371 Rue Lafayette, 8.45
6 "Lilliom," in aid of Friends of Finland Fund, Lyceum Theatre, 9
6 Excited Insects (Ching-che)
6 Birthday of Mencius
6 Empress of Japan's birthday (1903)
6 NCDN broadcast 12.45 and 9 p.m. XMHD 760kc. 395m.

Coming Events

MARCH

7 Rotary Club, Metropole Hotel, 12.15
7 S.W.A. annual tiffin, C.S.F., 12.30
7 Community Church Organ Concert, 9
7 For. Y. Team Debate
7 "Lilliom," in aid of Friends of Finland Fund, Lyceum Theatre, 9
8 St. Tichon's Orphanage, 770 Rue Bourgeat. At home, inspection, 5.30-7
8 United Services Assn. extraordinary general meeting and annual general meeting, The Dome, 5.30
8 "Lilliom," in aid of Friends of Finland Fund, Lyceum Theatre, 9
8 Shanghai Camera Club, Meeting and Lecture, 330 Szechuen Road, 9
8 A.W.C. Song Recital, Irmgard Menzel, 9
8 Grand Charity Ball, Russian Ex-Servicemen, Cercle Sportif Français, 10
9 Oxford & Cambridge Society Dinner Masonic Hall
9 Dinner Dance, Floorshow, C.S.F., 8.30
9 "Lilliom," in aid of Friends of Finland Fund, Lyceum Theatre, 9
10 Municipal Orchestra Concert, Lyc., 5.15
12 B.W.A. Jumble Sale, 9.30 a.m.
12 A.W.C. Cake-making, 3.30
12 For. Y. Lecture: 'Radio in China' by Mr. C. D. Alcott
14 Rotary Club, Metropole Hotel, 12.15
14 B.W.A. Annual General Meeting, 5.15
15 Cradle Bridge/Mahjongg, S.I.B.C., 3
16 'Gipsy Love,' Light Opera by Franz Lehar, Lyceum, 8.45
17 'Gipsy Love,' by Lehar, Lyc., 8.45
19 A.W.C. Book review, 4.30
19 Tuesday Evening Club, 7.30
20 B.W.A. Easter Toy Sale, 9 a.m.
20 Finger Prints by G. F. Mant, Esq. at 114 Peking Rd. 5.30 p.m.
21 Rotary Club, Metropole Hotel, 12.15
23 A.W.C. Three one-act plays, 9
23 B.W.A. Easter Party, 4
26 Shanghai Club, Annual Meeting, 5.30
26 A.W.C. Bridge and mahjongg, 3
27 M.C.L. Bridge and mahjongg, Charter House, 158 Edinburgh Road, 3.
27 China Bible House, anm. mtg., 5
27 Gala performance 'Music & Laughter' by the International Committee for Polish War Victims, Lyceum, 9
28 B.W.A. Bridge and mahjongg tea, 3
28 K.D.S. annual meeting at headquarters. Tea 4.30, business 5.30
29 Masonic Charity Ball, 9.30
30 Bateman-King Recital, Lyceum, 3
31 Bateman-King Recital, Lyceum, 2.15

APRIL

4 Ballet Russe: 'Pavillon d'Armide,' by Tcherepnin and 'Scheherazade', by Rimsky-Korsakow, Lyceum, 9
6 Ballet Russe: 'Pavillon d'Armide,' and 'Scheherazade,' Lyceum, 9

Charge for items $2 per line, which includes all insertions till date of event.

NEW CHINA TEXTILE CO., LTD.

(Incorporated under the Companies' Ordinances, Hongkong

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Second Ordinary Annual General Meeting of the Company will be held at the registered offices No. 88 Museum Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday, March 12, 1940, at 11.45 a.m. for the following purposes:—

1. To receive and consider the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1939.
2. To declare a dividend for the year 1939.
3. To elect Directors resulting from the Directors retiring en bloc in accordance with the Articles of Association.
4. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year.

The Transfer Book of the members will be closed from March 8, 1940, to March 12, 1940 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.

C. P. YAO.
Secretary.

Shanghai, March 5, 1940.
-3755

THE SHANGHAI FOREIGN EXCHANGE BANKERS ASSOCIATION and THE SHANGHAI BANKERS ASSOCIATION

hereby intimate that commencing from Thursday, March 7, 1940, the undermentioned charges for Securities held in Safe Custody or under lien will come into force:—

COMMISSION shall be charged in accordance with the following scale:—

(1) On Stocks, Shares, Bonds, etc. On withdrawal of scrip of a market value up to an amount of $100,000. 1/8%. On any excess over the first $100,000. ..... 1/16%. Minimum withdrawal charge ..... $1.

(2) On Title Deeds or Leases (other than those held by a Bank as security for facilities of any nature), Boxes, Packages, Wills, Insurance Policies and other documents, whether valued or not, or whether sealed or not:— On each item for each year of deposit or any part thereof ..... $5. (payable in advance).
11216

NOTICE

We take pleasure to announce that as of March 1, 1940 Mr. Philip Ho is associated with us as partner of the firm.

JOHN WAI,
Partner and General Manager,
HWA FUNG COMPANY.
-3763

EWO GIN

Distilled in England

Obtainable at all Compradore Stores
11109

ONE REASON

for doubting that there is intelligent life on Mars is the fact that that planet is moving closer to the earth. There is no reason for doubting the efficacy of the protection afforded by an ALL RISKS insurance on jewellery and furs.

C. E. SPARKE
INSURANCE OFFICE
Agents:
PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Established 1782 Assets £30,000,000
18 The Bund Telephone 11303

COLUMBIA RADIO
British and Best

NORGE
for refrigeration

COLUMBIA
ELECTRIC ROOM HEATER
ELECTRIC AND MUSICAL INDUSTRIES (CHINA) LTD.
878 BUBBLING WELL ROAD
Telephone 36865
11100

"FIAT" IS SYNONYMOUS WITH "ECONOMY"

AND THAT'S WHY DOLLARS GO FARTHER WHEN THEY'RE INVESTED IN A FIAT.

Also it's the reason there are more Fiat cars on the streets of Shanghai than any other make of small car.

If you want a small car,—if you want real economy,—if you want real value and the best service in Shanghai YOU WANT A FIAT.

MARK L. MOODY
Fed. Inc. U.S.A.
640 Avenue Foch
After We Sell—WE SERVE

SHANGHAI STOCK EXCHANGE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. CHARLIE L. CHEN has been duly elected a member of this Exchange.

E. H. PARROTT,
Secretary.

Shanghai, March 5, 1940.
11219

For MILK
Richest in CREAM
Grade "A" (T.T.)

apply to

Lucerne Dairy Farms
381 Great Western Road, Tel. 20470
11102

Wanted:

Used Four-door Sedans, not older than 1935, must be in good condition. No "junks" please!

CASH

AUTO PALACE
100 Route Cardinal Mercier
Telephone 70180
11128

CATHAY COTTON, LIMITED
(Incorporated under the Companies Ordinances, Hongkong)
have established themselves at
264 Kiangse Road, Room 109
Temporary Telephone 11905
Post Office Box 1816
11209

Please come and inspect our
SHOPWINDOW
presenting a fine display of famous
ROSENTHAL PORCELAIN
coffee- and fruit-sets, figures, vases, dishes, plates, etc.
GENERAL MAGAZINE
The Store For Good Gifts
337 Avenue Haig, Telephone 79104
Open on Sundays
-3820

FERINTOSH

is the Connoisseur's Whisky, increasing from one year to the next in mellowness and maturity.

Drink Ferintosh—
The Liqueur Whisky

from

CALDBECK'S

44 Foochow Road Telephone 17589

EXECUTOR OR TRUSTEE

CONTINUITY OF SERVICE
EFFICIENT ADMINISTRATION

THE YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LTD.
Trustee Department 26 The Bund

AMERICAN LEGION RAFFLE DRAWING AND PARTY

Reservations for a few tables are available to the public for the American Legion Raffle Drawing and Party at the French Club, Thursday evening, March 7, at 8.30 p.m. Applications must be made to Adjutant F. D. Mortimer at 160 Nanking Road.

Tickets: $7.50 per person including dinner.
11206

A Shipment of

1940 DODGE

has arrived

ex President Coolidge and are now on display at our Showrooms

CHINA MOTORS
(Federal Inc. U.S.A.)
702 Bubbling Well Road Telephone 30024
11222

KINCHOW ROAD WORKSHOPS

Exclusive hand-knitted goods, industrial arts, sports clothes,

beg to announce the removal of their Sales Office and Showrooms to Sassoon Arcade
(former premises of Cathay Laundry)

Orders promptly executed. Inspection cordially invited.

Shanghai, March 6, 1940.
-3844

AMERICAN VEGETABLES STORE

1253 Bubbling Well Road, Tel. 35203
Newly arrived: Al head lettuce, best celery, avocados, green artichokes, golden delicious apples, d'Anjou pears.
-3816

Model Dairy
for
Model Milk
"As standard as sterling silver"
Licensed to sell Grade "A"
Dairy Products
8 TIFENG ROAD, TELEPHONE 21997
11134

A PERFECT SEAT

will be acquired by being expertly taught by one of the following instructors:

Colonel A. P. Bendersky
Peter Zarianko
Captain N. D. Daniloff
E. N. Sokoloff
Captain A. A. Gourvitch

COLUMBIA & GREAT WESTERN RIDING ACADEMY
470 Great Western Road, Tel. 22012
General Manager, N. I. KRIKORIANTZ
11154

ROYAL EMPIRE SOCIETY

A list of "Non-Resident" Fellows of the above Society residing in Shanghai has been posted to all members. If any Fellow has not received this list will he please communicate with Mr. Alec Davidson, British & Chinese Corporation, 27 The Bund.
11215

AUGAN'S TAILOR

MEN'S SUITS TO ORDER

Our vast reserve stocks sold at the LOWEST market price. Material & Workmanship guaranteed

300 Kiangse Road
-3712

IT WILL NOT BE LONG NOW!

The initial sizeable shipment of new 1940 model FORDS and MERCURYS has arrived in Shanghai.

Announcement will be made in the near future when cars are through Customs and on display.

BILLS MOTORS
Fed. Inc. U.S.A.
615 Ave. Foch. Tel. 74400 (6 lines)

INDUSTRIOUS foreigner, perfect German/English stenotypist, speaking fluent Chinese and Russian, experienced in import trade, seeks position in any capacity. Please address Box 2036, NCDN. -3627

BRITISH bachelor recommends bachelor's cook-boy, speaks English, honest, reliable, cooks simple meals, available immediately. Reply Box 2017, NCDN. -3793

BRITISH firm requires office accommodation. Central district. Address Box 1993, NCDN. 11190

BRITISH lady speaking Japanese fluently, experienced housekeeping, cookery, open for engagement, hostess, manageress boarding house, hotel. Box 2004, NCDN. -3765

THE E-W brand of bullet-proof vest, is the symbol that made the bullet-proof vest famous. Telephone 42621. -3428

Classified Advertisements continued On Page 12

Land to let:

FOR THEATRE ENTERPRISE

First-run theatre only considered. Location best section of Bubbling Well Road. For further particulars apply Box 1983, NCDN.
-3727

AISHI
DENTAL OFFICE
DENTAL SURGEON
Dr. M. YAGATA
Artificial Porcelain Teeth
(Jacket Crown)
50 Kiukiang Road, Mitsui Bank Building, 1st Floor
Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Telephone 14273
11125

For Smooth Performance

of your car, bring it to

MAJESTIC MOTORS SERVICE STATION
1460 Bubbling Well Road
Telephone 39893
11208

CULTY DAIRY
The Home of Quality Milk
Pasteurised Grade "A"
1567 AVENUE JOFFRE, TELEPHONE 70126
General Managers: KEYLOCK & PRATT
11133

COMMERCIAL PACIFIC CABLE CO.
announces
additional telephone
14440.
11214

Improve Your Office Efficiency

I.E.S. "BETTER SIGHT" LAMPS
Registered *Trade Mark*
HOLLIS H. ARNOLD INC.
Illuminating Engineers
51 CANTON ROAD TELEPHONE 17805
11101

BANQUE BELGE POUR L'ETRANGER (EXTREME-ORIENT) S.A.
(Affiliated to the Société Générale de Belgique)
Capital: Frs. 30,000,000
Reserves: Frs. 3,000,000
Head Office: BRUSSELS
Branches:
SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HANKOW, HONGKONG
Correspondents in all parts of the world.

Exceptional Offer of
"TUMMY-IN" PANTEE GIRDLES
5 inch lastex-band waist, tight-fitting web briefs or silk mesh pantees. Small, medium and large sizes in tea-rose.
USUALLY $19.50 .. .. .. THIS WEEK $9.50
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.
"MARKDOWN" CLEARANCE NOW PROCEEDING

BLOUSES
For all Occasions
A sports blouse, a blouse of contrasting colour for evening wear, blouses in pastel colours to match any costume—we have them all, in quality materials at prices you can afford to pay.
ELITE FASHION COMPANY
Gallia Building, 668 Szechuen Road, Room 8B, Telephone 10731
11221

SCHARPF, GUENTER & CO.
660-668 Szechuen Road Telephone 15560, 15568/69
Our
FORWARDING and SHIPPING DEPARTMENT
will take care of all your shipments whether small or large, parcels, etc., to and from all parts of the world. Incoming shipments efficiently cleared at nominal rates. Let us handle your forwarding problems and we can save you time and inconvenience. Please give us a telephone call and we shall immediately attend to all your requirements.
Forwarding and Insurance Agents
Customs Brokers
Experienced Packers
General and Bonded Warehouses *Reliable Trucking Service.*
11179

WEATHER, TIME AND TIDE

Meteorological Reports	Mar. 4 16.00	Mar. 4 21.00	Mar. 5 4.00	Mar. 5 9.00
Barometer inches	30.07	30.09	30.03	30.08
at 32 F. (variation for 24 hrs.)	—0.03	—0.04	—0.09	—0.07
at 32 F. (" " 12 hrs.)	—0.05	—0.06	—0.04	—0.01
Wind (direction)	N	NE	NW/N	NW
" (miles per hour)	2.5	1.2	2.5	3.1
Temperature (Fahr.)	42.°1	41.°5	41.°2	42.°8
Humidity %	96	97	94	93
Nebulosity (0 to 10)	10	10	10	10
Rainfall inches	0.00	0.04	0.05	0.01

Siccawei Abridged Report March 4	Mean 1940	24 hrs. variation	67 years average
Barometer (mean 4 obs.)	30.11	—0.04	30.21
Temp. Min. 39.°4 Max. 44.°6	42.°0	+0.°2	43.°1
Total rainfall January to 1 midnight before last (inches)	7.48	0.21	4.72

Time and Tide	6/3	7/3	8/3	9/3	10/3	11/3	12/3
Sun rises at Shanghai	6.16	6.15	6.13	6.12	6.11	6.09	6.07
Sun sets at Shanghai	17.55	17.56	17.57	17.58	17.59	17.59	18.00
Moon rises at Shanghai	4.16	4.52	5.27	6.00	6.33	7.05	7.39
Moon sets at Shanghai	15.35	16.28	17.20	18.12	19.04	19.56	20.49
Flood makes Shai. 6 to 18	8.50	9.40	10.28	11.00	11.25	11.47	12.06
Ebb makes Shai. 6 to 18	14.29	15.10	15.40	16.10	16.40	17.12	17.40
H.W. W'sung Bar 6 to 18	10.54	11.30	12.08	12.30	13.03	13.35	14.07
Ht. above LLW. (feet)	8.90	7.85	8.84	9.08	9.32	9.20	9.25

POST OFFICE NOTICES

The following times apply to the Head Post Office, Szechuen Road Bridge, Earlier posting at Sub-Offices is needed.

WEDNESDAY, March 6.	Reg.	Ord.
Formosa via Keelung	*20.00	7.30
Foochow via Sankiangkow	*20.00	8.00
Hongkong and Haiphong ..	11.30	12.00
Aust. N.Z. S.S. India Suez and Europe via Suez	1100	13.00
Hongkong and Canton	12.30	13.00
Indo-China (Z) via H'phong A	—	—
Wenchow	15.30	16.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00
THURSDAY, March 7.		
Tsingtao and Dairen	*20.00	7.15
Swatow Hongkong Haiphong	*20.00	8.00
Ninghsien etc.	*20.00	8.00
Aust. N.Z. Indo-China S.S. India Suez and Europe ex	10.00	12.00
Hongkong and Canton x	11.30	12.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00
Foochow via Sankiangkow	19.30	20.00
FRIDAY, March 8.		
Japan Korea via Nagasaki	*20.00	7.15
Chefoo and Tientsin	*20.00	7.30
Nantung	14.30	15.00

* The night before.
A Parcel mail for Indo-China, closes at 16.00 on 6th.
B Parcel mail for France and other countries, closes at 16.00 on 6th.
X Provisional time—subject to alterations.
Z Parcel mail only.
Next parcel mail for U.S.A. closes on March 9, 1940.

Air Mails

Imperial Airways Service per steamer on March 6, at noon for registered and at 1 p.m. for ordinary due London on March 20.

Pan American Airways Service per steamer on March 9, at 3 p.m. for registered and at 4 p.m. for ordinary due San Francisco on March 19.

Air France per steamer on March 9, at 3 p.m. for registered and at 4 p.m. for ordinary.

Neth. (K.L.M.) Air Mail Service (Batavia-Napies) per steamer to Hongkong.

Royal Netherlands Indies' Airways K.N.I.L.M. (Saigon-Batavia-Sydney) per steamer to Hongkong. Shanghai-Japan Air Mail Service: daily at 8 p.m.

Domestic Air Mail

Nanking per Shanghai-Nanking Air Line at 9.45 a.m. and 12.00 at Yuhang Road Sub-Office at 9.15 a.m. and 11.30 a.m.

Hwaining Kiukiang and Hankow for Shanghai-Hankow Air Line daily at 10.30 p.m.

Ningsia, Shensi, Szechuen, Yunnan Kweichow, Hupeh (Shasi and west) and west to Hongkong for the Hongkong-Chungking plane.

Peiping, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tatung, Kalgan, Shanhaikwan, Tsingtao, Tungshan, Shihkiachwang, Chengte, Kaifeng, Taiyuan and Yuncheng by the planes of the Chung Hwa Air Transport Co. daily at 9.30 p.m.

Light Train Mail

Via N.S.R. 8.45 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.

Kiangpei offices north and west of Jukao 8.45 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.

Hangchow 11.30 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.

North Pinghan and Lunghai Line (Chenghsien and east thereof) 8.45 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.

Wuhu, Tatung, Hwaining, Kiukiang and Hankow 8.45 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.

Remarks: For Europe via Siberia:—Mails for Europe via Siberia close on every Monday and Thursday at 8 p.m. for registered and on every Tuesday and Friday at 8 a.m. for ordinary and are despatched per trains via Nanking and Tientsin to connect with the Trans-Siberian trains.

Ocean Mails for Europe and America.

Next steamer mails will be closed as follows:—

Per steamer via Suez, Mar. 6, due London April 8.

Per steamer via Suez, Mar. 9, due London April 8.

Per steamer via Pacific, Mar. 10, due London April 14.

THE WEATHER

Temperature near Holy Hrinity Cathedral Shanghai 24 hours ending 7 p.m.:—

Yesterday	Min. 41.0	Max. 47.0
Same date, 1939	Min. 45.0	Max. 55.5

Rainfall .13

Temperature at Siccawei:—

Yesterday	Min. 40.3	Max. 47.5
Same date, 1939	Min. 46.4	Max. 57.0

State on the morning of the 4th:—Pressure rather low and unsteady over China and Japan. Depression crossing the Eastern Sea eastward. Northerly to easterly winds along the China Coast. Fine weather in the north: rainy in our Valley.

State on the morning of the 5th:—Overcast and misty weather. North-north-westerly breezes. Low and unsteady pressure.

Probabilities, 4.30 p.m. yesterday:—Cloudy and fine weather with variable winds around Shantung. Overcast, cloudy at times and mist with moderate north-westerly to north-easterly winds over our regions and the Coast to the south of the Saddles.—Siccawei Observatory.

Salvation Army Annual Appeal

C/For.	$142,510.51	Langley C J	15
Swiss Cons. Staff	500	Ancel S A	15
Anon	400	Jung Chi	10
Swiss Com.	365	Kung Chi	10
Ts'u Chi	300	Hsu Fu Hai	10
Shan Chi	300	Tang Jen I	10
Hsiao Chi	300	K C Chiang	10
Hou Chi	200	Marshall H F	10
Jen Chi	200	Moe P A	10
Hui Chi	200	Reyer V A	10
Hind H. M.	100	Anon.	10
A Friend	100	James & John	10
Berthier R	30	Hennemann J	10
Huang Kuo Jung	25	Edward Btesh	10
Woodhead H G W	25	Mr. Podushka	10
H Schloten	25	Anon	5
Anon.	25	Yao Hpan Tin	5
Fabian H G	20	Chou Tsung Mo	5
Purcell R H	20	Hsu Chi Fong	5
Chang Chi	20	T E Bluck	5
Y M Chang	20	Kate	5
		Sun Chuang	2
			$145,877.51

Friends of Finland Fund

Previously acknowledged Sh$ 33,803.80
£ 46-10-0
Sw. Kr. 50.00
US$ 219.00

Britisher	5	S Braky	100
British Friend	25	Ruth Tewksbury	10
American	25	Victor Talking	30
German Symp	10	H G W Woodhead	25
Rev Sam Skold	50	Lester School	45
A H Hansen	50	H O Thompson	30
British Friend	20	Inniss & Riddle	155
Chinese Friend	10	Manfred Voigt	100
Anonymous	5	E Morelieras	20
N C Pay	10	W J Taylor	5
Y P King	10	J D R	10
Z Y Tsong	10	Dr J Malval	50
Miss Lee	20	A S Henchman	100
M R	20	H M Hudges	50
M O	5	S'hai Hdkf Co	25
P M	20	Rodger & Wiener	50
Finland	£665-0-0	G B Rosen	10
E W H	25	Anonymous	25
		An American	25

Total amount received to date
Sh$ 34,088.80
£ 711-10-0
Sw. Kr. 50.00
US$ 419.00

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I. C. Milk Fund
Moise Ezra $100
Embankment Kitchen 4
S. W. Wolfe 25

I. C. School
Miss Cecilia Haas $10
Dr. M. Komor, Peking 50

I. C. Coal Fund
S. W. Wolfe $25

Cathedral Girls School
IN MEMORY OF MISS I. M. FLEET
Miss J. Drewett $50

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Correspondence for this column should be addressed to the Editor, North-China Daily News Office, 17 The Bund, Shanghai, and to ensure secrecy, marked "Letters to the Editor."

Private Eckford:

Reprieve Appeal Suggested

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—The sad case of Private Eckford, now under sentence of death, has failed to excite the compassion of the public of this city.

We are living in a time of war, of economical difficulties, of shortage of all kinds; we have our own sorrows, and we are full of excitements which are sufficient to take up our thoughts.

Therefore it is understandable that we may not take too much care of the fate of a fellow man, who does not belong to the circle of our acquaintances or relatives.

But I think it will be worth while to try and save the above mentioned unfortunate man from death.

I know that his appeal has been dismissed by H. M. High Court, and that there is but one means by which he can be saved from the hangman.

I do not know if others who are nearer to the condemned man have taken any steps in the way of a petition for mercy.

But I wish to have addressed to H. M. Ambassador in China a petition to have the death sentence commuted.

Eckford is a Scotsman, and Shanghai has plenty of them.

I suggest that the St. Andrews Scottish Association move in the matter!

SCOTSMAN.

Shanghai, Mar. 5.

The S.M.C.:

Why No Women Councillors?

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I would like in the interests of a good many women to know if there is any ruling in the Land Regulations of the International Settlement to prevent women having seats on the Council.

We have some very fine women in Shanghai dealing with the finances of such bodies as the Social Service Board of the British Women's Association, The King's Daughters' Society, The Shanghai Joint Women's Association, various European and Chinese Charitable Societies, who, it seems to me must have acquired a great deal of practical knowledge in dealing with the classes so hardly hit by present conditions in Shanghai, and the never-ending problems caused by the low purchasing power of the local dollar, and profiteering.

I think they would bring a leavening very much needed in the very unsatisfactory policy of the governing body which seems to be conducted on the principal, "He that hath, gets more, and he that has little, gets less."

Perhaps the City Fathers receiving their salaries and remunerations in gold or sterling equivalent, have lost touch entirely with less fortunate mortals who don't.

I am English, but have read with admiration of American women in their home country, who, when their men remain too complacent to existing bad conditions, band together and work aggressively, if necessary, till they have remedied injustices.

So, women of all nationalities! I present this idea to you. A Council on which women are represented. If there is a courageous woman or two willing to stand, will you support them?

I leave it to more able minds to take up the question if thought practical; there must be many other weary women like myself, ever trying to readjust and live on a small

LOCAL DOLLAR SALARY.

Shanghai, Mar. 3.

Oranges:

And Vitamin Content

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I thank DR. HOU for his reply regarding Vitamin C content of Hwangyen oranges. I do not object to DR. HOU's use of the word "Mi-chu" but to his using "Hwang-yen Michu." Strictly, there is no such orange on the market, and if those who tested the oranges were guided solely by the haphazard statements of shopkeepers, there is just a possibility of some confusion in the samples supplied. A safer procedure would have been to have selected samples from full cases which are all clearly marked with their individual trade-names, as given in my letter of January 12.

I feel convinced there is some mistake when DR. HU describes 本地甘 as a "small flat orange." It is sometimes small but not flat. The small ones have a very tight skin. Further the 甘 is not small; it is the biggest of the five kinds but it does have a loose, thick skin.

In DR. HOU's letter of December 14, he said "It was found only one variety of Chinese orange, namely Hwangyen Michu.....to have a low content of Vitamin C....." Now he tells us there are five varieties deficient in this respect; singularly enough, they are all from Hwangyen.

Could DR. HOU, or any other authority, give an opinion as to whether this low Vitamin C content is caused by conditions under which the oranges are grown? The orange groves of Hwangyen are situated between 10 and 25 English miles from the sea, along the banks of the 椒 River, a tidal tributary of the river which flows into the sea at Haimen. The river water is too brackish to irrigate rice fields. Nearer the sea, where the water is quite salty, and further inland where it is fresh enough to be used in rice fields, the oranges do not do well. Is this brackish water a prerequisite of orange culture in other districts, or is it peculiar to Hwangyen? Would it influence Vitamin C content?

It is satisfactory to have DR. HOU's assurance that although Hwangyen oranges are deficient in Vitamin C, they still have "other nutritive values." They must be good to eat; they are consumed in Shanghai by the shipload.

J. T.

Hwangyen, Feb. 10.

Baha'i Revelation:

The Second Coming

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—One of the great messages of Jesus was that we should prepare ourselves for the advent of the Kingdom of God on earth; its foundation was to be laid in the hearts of humanity, the coming of which poets have sung and dreamed. The coming of that kingdom was the prayer of the faithful; "Thy kingdom come Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven"; and the prediction that one day He would again hold communion with the faithful on earth, "In His Fathers kingdom" many of His teachings was for the purpose of preparing mankind and strengthening them for the task of establishing this kingdom upon the earth. Had humanity learned from Jesus, this lesson of love and spirituality, the establishment of the Father's kingdom on earth would have been an easy task. "By their fruits shall ye know them." The fruits of a great spiritual educator like Christ or Baha'u'llah, are the result of a selfless life, a divine love, heroic deeds and dynamic words, a divine message to be delivered to humanity from God is the impetus for much suffering and persecution, so they could not fail to give that message for the guidance of the people for a future age.

The kingdom of heaven is within our own souls; we must will to know God and we can only know God through His messengers. Meditation and prayer are the stepping stones by which we could receive the direct rays from that ever luminous light. What humanity needs more than a new source of power is a new conscience and a will to see the necessity of justice to all humanity regardless of race, creed or nation. The Baha'i Revelation proclaims the Oneness of the world of humanity—Oneness in its true significance means that God alone should be realized as the One power which animates and dominates all things, which are but manifestations of its energy—unity and agreement, love and fellowship are the causes of life.

We must learn to distinguish the Manifestation Of God from whatever point of the horizon it is shining, religion is not confined to an edifice, to be worshipped at an altar, in reality it is an attitude toward divinity, which is reflected through life. This Baha'i cause is the realization of a new spirit—the foundation of that spirit is the love of God, and its methods, love and service to mankind, many who have never heard of this revelation are teaching its laws and spiritual truths; these people are performing what Baha'u'llah commanded though they never heard of Him, the power of His word is compelling. We believe that we have been privileged to witness the coming of God's messenger, for according to the prophecies of the Bible, the forerunner was to appear in 1844 and a certain sect, thinking only of litteral interpretation "that He would come in the clouds" sold all their earthly belongings and went to the mountain to meet their Lord, not knowing that just at that time, the forerunner, or second John the Baptist was proclaiming his mission in far-away Persia. That reference to clouds, means the clouds of superstition, prejudice and imagination, and not the vapor which has formed over our heads. That second coming has already taken place, and His spirit and teachings are permeating every human conscience, who is searching and tuned in to that first and most wonderful broadcasting system.

Of course there will always be scoffers and people with closed minds, this is also a fulfilment of prophecy. Did not Jesus come in the clouds also, was he not scorned and crowned with thorns, because He called Himself the word of God? and why are many of the people today having to go through that same experience of unbelief; is it because their experience has not taught them the folly of unbelief and that God is all powerful. Or is it because their unbelief has taken away their capacity of faith in the word of God, "that He would return again in the kingdom of His Father"?

MARGARET H. ATWATER.

Miami, Florida, U.S.A.

Roxy Theatre:

A Reader Obliged

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I am obliged to the management of the Roxy Theatre for their explanations.

To many people the news reels are of particular interest in these days, so would it not have been fairer to have announced that the news would not be shown at the 2 o'clock performance?

As regards the cuts in the "Ice Follies"—how was it that part of three episodes shown in the "trailer" did not appear in the picture? One of the scenes omitted was, in my opinion, the pith of the story.

I am aware of the "subject to change" notice printed on the programmes, but a management's "discretion" should, I think, also include due consideration for their supporters.

ONE OF THE PUBLIC.

Shanghai, Mar. 5.

High Living Costs:

Local Staffs Appeal

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I learn on good authority that the local staff of a solid institution are about to send a second petition to their head office for a further H.C.L. allowance, the first having been successful last winter.

These petitions are hardly a good credential of the acumen of the taipans, most of whom own racehorses or dogs and must know how much is spent for the unkeep of a human being.

An equitable distribution is for a portion of each man's salary to be expressed in sterling in ratios of, say, one-half, one-third and one-quarter according to how one would compute their "imported" requirements, such as shoes, clothing, etc.

J. C. DE B.

Shanghai, Mar. 5.

BY SAPAJOU

Decorations All Round

"Yellow Army" Chief Urges Peace

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek Urged To Face Realities

Peiping, Mar. 5.

General Wu Ying, commander of the so-called "Great Asia Yellow Army," a Japanese-controlled organization, operating in Shansi, has cabled to General Chiang Kai-shek, urging him to seek peace, according to a special message from Taiyuan to the local Japanese-controlled Chinese press.

The cable is said to have declared that "the whole world respects your courage in assuming the highest command of the Chinese army, but it is too obvious which country is strong, and which one is weak. All cities, big and small, no longer belong to us. In response to requests from various quarters, I have come out to organize the Yellow Army, with a view to the extermination of bandits, pacifying the territory, and restoring to the people their homes and work."

General Wu Ying is reported to have sent a similar cable to General Yen Hsi-shan, Pacification Commissioner of Shansi, under whom he is said to have formerly served.—Reuter.

Shots Fired at Home of Cuba's "Strong Man"

Attackers of Col. Batista Shot Dead by Police

Havana, Mar. 5.

Shots were fired yesterday from a car at the country house of Colonel Fulaencio Batista, Chief of Staff and the strong man of Cuba.

A police lieutenant was killed, and seven people wounded.

Police guards returned the fire and killed two occupants of the car, including a former police lieutenant.

According to an official account, secret police posted in front of Colonel Batista's house fired on a suspicious looking car which contained Carlos Marti, a police lieutenant under the former Machado regime, and Silvio Salazar, wanted by the police in connection with the wounding of Senor Ferrara, a deputy, as he was entering the Constituent Assembly a few days ago.

Both were shot dead.—Reuter.

Thanks:

Ranger Leap Year Dance

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Will you please be good enough to allow us to publicly express through the medium of your columns our grateful thanks to all those who so kindly assisted in connection with our Leap Year Dance, and whose generosity contributed in no small measure to the success of the event viz:—

For prizes presented and services rendered free of charge:—

Alexander Clark Co., Ltd.; Arts and Crafts, Ltd.; Bakerite Co.; Butterfield and Swire; H. B. Campbell; Henningsen Produce Co.; Holy Trinity Cathedral; Lever Brothers (China), Ltd.; Mactavish, Twigg & Co.; James Neil & Co.; Nu-Enamel; S. M. C. per Mr. W. J. Kerr; Shanghai Race Club; Union Jack Club; Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.; Yee Tsoong Tobacco Distributors, Ltd.

For reduced prices, special discounts, etc.:—

Butterfield & Swire; Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co., Ltd.; Gallop & Co.; Geddes Trading and Dairy Farm Co., Ltd.; Henningsen Produce Co.; Kelly and Walsh, Ltd.; G. E. Marden & Co., Ltd.; Taylor Garage, Ltd.; Tuck Chang & Co.

We will get the figures completed and make known the financial results as soon as possible.

1st Shanghai Rangers
MRS. DOROTHY M. BOALER.
Ranger Captain.

Shanghai, Mar. 4.

President Roosevelt Still Silent

Seventh Anniversary Brings No Word on Third Term

Washington, Mar. 5.

On the seventh anniversary of his first inauguration yesterday, President Roosevelt heard a prayer that America be spared the cruelties of war and that bitterness and misunderstanding be ended in the United States.

The President attended services at St. John's Episcopal Church near the White House where he has gone each year since his inauguration.

At the start of his eighth year in office speculation centred on Mr. Roosevelt's intentions in regard to a third term. Interest in his diplomatic moves in Europe was also heightened.

The President was accompanied to the church by his wife and mother. Most of his cabinet and White House staff also attended the services.

Mr. Roosevelt admitted yesterday that he was perturbed because the House of Representatives refused to appropriate U.S.$15,000,000 for urgent work on a third set of locks for the Panama Canal. The President accused the House Appropriations Committee of camouflaging the reason for eliminating the fund and warned Congress that it must take full responsibility for any results from the failure to appropriate the money for the locks.

There was no intimation that the President would break his third term silence soon.—United Press.

Memorial Towers for China War Dead

Tokyo, Mar. 5.

Memorial towers as a tribute to the Chinese soldiers who lost their lives in the China conflict will be erected on 25 battlefields in China alongside of memorial towers for Japanese war dead, it was announced here today.

The towers will be erected at such places as Shanghai, Peiping and Kalgan. Suggestion that this be done was made by Prince Yasuhito Chichibu, Prince Tsuneyoshi Takeda and other princes who recently visited China.

It was understood that the new Central Government of China would be asked after its inauguration to co-operate in these projects with Japanese officials.—Domei.

Neutrality Committee Of Rio De Janeiro

Body Granted Right to Supervise Neutrality Zone

Washington, Mar. 4.

The Neutrality Committee of the Pan-American Union today sent to the President of the Neutrality Committee of Rio de Janeiro the responses of all the Pan-American countries to the questions regarding the authority of the latter committee.

All governments admitted that the Rio de Janeiro Neutrality Committee had the power to discuss the Neutrality Zone, as set by the Panama Conference, and to make any modifications such as it might deem useful or necessary.—Havas.

Has Your Baby Indigestion

Distressing attacks of 'wind' indicate digestive derangement, one of the commonest sources of infants' and children's ill-health, which quickly leads to constipation, feverishness, colic, irritability, sleeplessness and malnutrition.

A safe and reliable means, favoured by parents all over the world, whereby to correct the trouble and make the little one well and happy is by administering Baby's Own Tablets.

Baby's Own Tablets will also check diarrhoea, expel worms, allay feverishness, and break up colds; for teething infants they are remarkably helpful in easing the pains and inducing natural health-giving sleep. All chemists can supply Baby's Own Tablets, they are equally good for children of all ages.

Baby's Own Tablets

are the best corrective of childhood's Stomach and Bowel troubles.

That Troublesome Tickle!

ALL FOURS COUGH CUBES

Remove Huskiness
Clear the Throat
Ease the Chest

Bring quick soothing relief to the entire Respiratory System.

$1 per tin — Obtainable Everywhere

Agents:

WATSON'S

U.S. Bond-Holders to Be Reimbursed

Mr. Morgenthau Announces Issue of New Bonds

Washington, Mar. 5.

Reimbursement of bonds bearing 1.5 per cent. interest and falling due on June 16 this year, will be effected on March 15, the Treasury Secretary, Mr. Henry J. Morgenthau, Jr., announced today. The amount involved is $738,000,000.

Holders of these Bonds, he added, may purchase bonds of the new $738,000,000 issue and thus the American Treasury Department will not be compelled to pay out cash.—Havas.

Seventy Years Ago

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF MARCH 6, 1870

From Tientsin: We have letters from Tientsin to February 14, confirming the satisfactory rumour which reached us by the last mail, that Chung-how has really advised the Chinese Government to work the coal mines in east Chihli, by foreign appliances. This does not necessarily mean that his suggestion will be adopted, but it affords room for hope, as he is an influential Mandarin. The ice in the river was two feet thick, and not expected to break before the middle of March. No open water could be seen from Taku. The prospects of trade for the coming season are considered good, as the country is tranquil and the inland markets are reported to be void of cotton goods. Business was commenced on the 10th ultimo, by sales of some common make 8¼ lb. Shirtings, at Tls. 2.33, they had risen on the 14th to Tls. 2.35 and Tls. 2.40 was looked for, when the inland dealers should arrive. The Chinese were said to hold no stock, and that in foreign hands was estimated at only 14,000 pieces. The total imports during 1869 had been 1,211,835 pieces Grey, and 243,600 pieces White, Shirtings—three-fourths of the former, and nearly all the latter, direct from England.

A. J. RICHARDSON & CO.,
572 Szechuen Road
Auctioneers, Adjusters, Appraisers, Property Agents, Valuers, Metal Brokers, Coal Brokers etc.
Telephone Number 10352.

Will sell by Public Auction in their Sales Room on Wednesday, March 6 at 2.30 p.m.

241 Cases of Walnut Meat
(Damaged)

N.B. To be sold in lots or as may be found necessary.

11204

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To-day, Wednesday, March 6, 1940, at 9.30 a.m.

Axminster and Tientsin carpets, rugs, stair carpets, velvet curtains, double spring couches and arm chairs, spring day beds, blackwood chairs and desks, clothes stands, books, bookcases, lamps, scale, stone heads, sledge, mirrors, table fans, vacuum cleaner, coal boxes, glass ware, cutlery, crockery, modern style dining room and bedroom furniture, ice chests, card tables, heating stoves, gas oven, boiler, wicker furniture, etc., also

1 "Inter Ocean" 8-tube radio 110 volts, 1 Grandfather clock

IN CARGO SALESROOM

On Thursday, March 7, 1940, at 2.30 p.m.

General Merchandise and Sundries

European made cement green dry colours, Languich sisten phonograph, storage battery, **American barbed box strap**, lamp shades, mortuary tub, X-Ray outfit, iron stand, brass ware, pipes, white enamelled oblong bed, bath tub, water boiler, commodes, spring, brass poles, bed hooks, window fasteners, floor hinges, letter files, pocket knives and chains, Underwood black record ribbons, soap oil, steel bars, etc., and

304 Bags Flour, Green "Battle Ship" brand (Damaged)
10 Cases Malt (in good condition) also

Under instructions from Shanghai Municipal Council, Police Department

A quantity of condemned clothing:—raincoats, greatcoats, tunics, pants, shorts, capes, sleeves, putties, boots, blankets, coverlets, tyres, torches, etc.,

NOW ON VIEW.

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IN OUR SALESROOM (160 CANTON ROAD)

On Friday, March 8, 1940, at 9.30 a.m.

Household and Office Furniture and Sundries, also,

1 "Underwood" Typewriter, 1 "R.C.A." 7-tube Radio Set
2 Bales Cotton

and at 11 a.m.

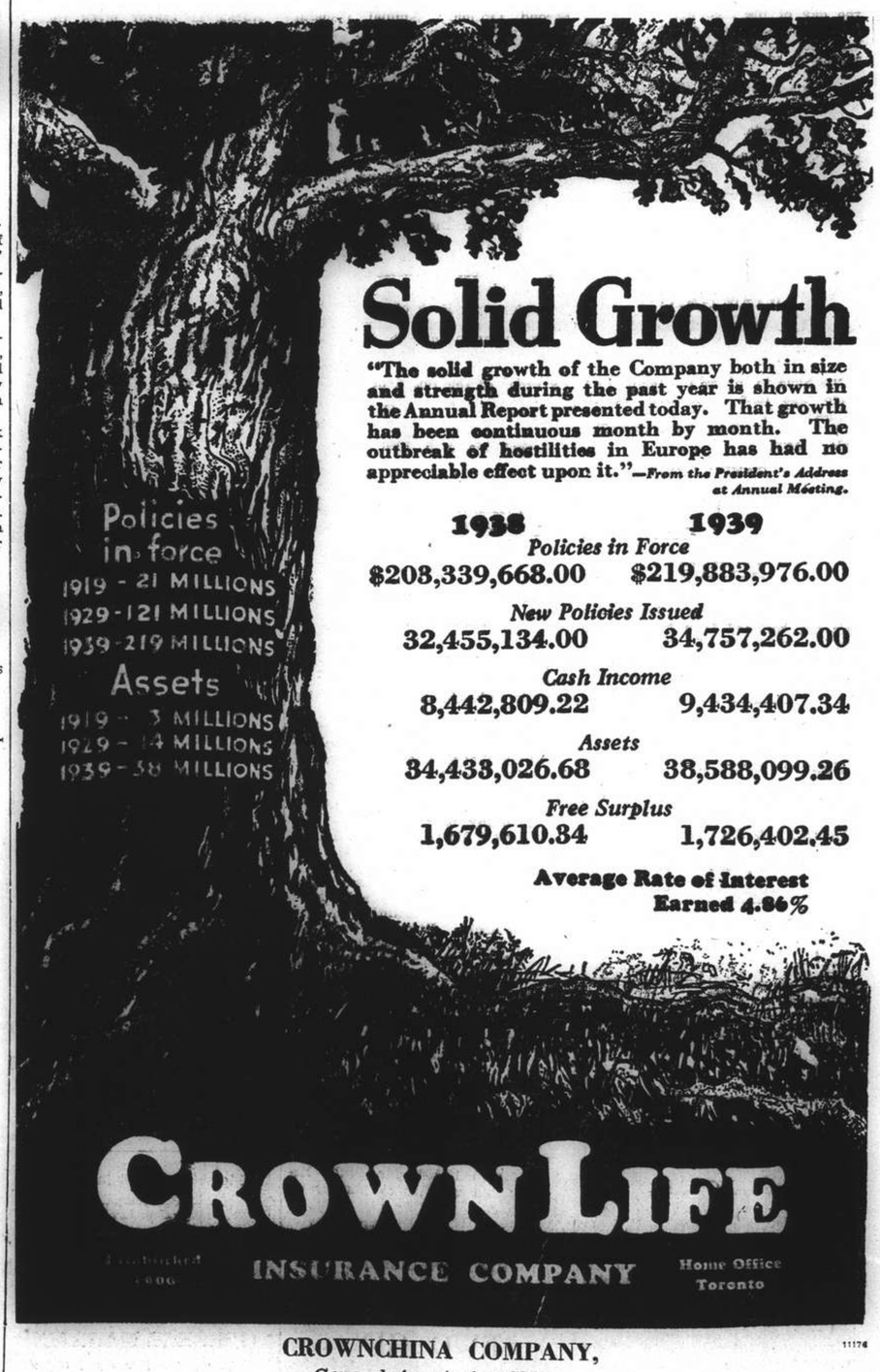
1 Large Valuable Jade and 1 Large Coral Tree

NOW ON VIEW

HUGH MARTIN, *Managing Director.*

SATURDAY'S SPECIAL PAGE

Of special interest to shoppers, our Saturday's page provides a wealth of information as to where to shop with facility and economy. It also gives valuable information in its news columns of the subject advertised. Read the Special page every Saturday. It will profit you.



Solid Growth

"The solid growth of the Company both in size and strength during the past year is shown in the Annual Report presented today. That growth has been continuous month by month. The outbreak of hostilities in Europe has had no appreciable effect upon it."—*From the President's Address at Annual Meeting.*

	1938	1939
Policies in Force	$208,339,668.00	$219,883,976.00
New Policies Issued	32,455,134.00	34,757,262.00
Cash Income	8,442,809.22	9,434,407.34
Assets	34,433,026.68	38,588,099.26
Free Surplus	1,679,610.34	1,726,402.45

Average Rate of Interest Earned 4.86%

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Canada's Big War Orders

About $65,000,000 Worth of Supplies Purchased; Industrial Productive Powers Accelerated

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

WAR orders placed by the Canadian Government through the War Supply Board already represent the productive effort of 45,000 men working a full year and many factories in the Dominion are now working day and night on war requirements. Mr. C. D. Howe, Canadian Minister of Transport, in a recent informative talk on Canada's war efforts over a national radio net-work, dealt at length on Canada's industrial production which he called "The Second Front Line."

The sum of money represented in the orders now placed for war supplies, he said, "amounts to about $65,000,000 and in addition the Board has expended $25,000,000 for the purchase of railway locomotives and cars, for rental to our railways, as an insurance that Canadian merchandise, munitions, and men, can be kept rolling to our seaports, on their way toward the first front line."

Illustrative of the rapid acceleration of Canada's industrial productive powers to meet wartime requirements, Mr. Howe pointed out that the weekly production of jackets of the sweater type had been increased to 10,000, blankets to 20,000, boots to 13,000 pairs, gloves to 13,000 dozen pairs, uniforms to 7,000, sox to 12,000 pairs, underwear to 19,000 suits, and great coats to 3,500. As an indication of how production had been increased, he pointed out that the output of gloves had expanded tenfold, that of bankets more than threefold and other articles at a corresponding rate. All the men of Canada's First Division departed for overseas completely equipped with full complement of uniforms, great coats, underwear, caps, sox and boots, and personal equipment of all kinds, from ground sheet to razor blades. Members of the Canadian Navy are likewise completely equipped and the forces still in Canada are now receiving the balance of their equipment.

Not only does the War Supply Board attend to the purchasing of equipment for the Canadian forces, he said, but it likewise purchases the large quantities of food required for the daily rations of the troops and "every precaution is being taken to maintain a high quality of food for the men, and to distribute the food supplies in an efficient manner."

Machines and Munitions

Apart from these purchasing problems, involved in meeting the personal requirements of Canada's troops, Mr. Howe stated that "there is the larger question of purchasing machines and munitions of war. These include such articles as motor vehicles, aeroplanes, machine guns, artillery of all types, tanks, shells and ammunition. Mechanized warfare of the present day requires mechanical supplies in quantities unknown in earlier wars."

The Minister stated that a number of orders have been placed by the War Supply Board for the British Government for munitions and mechanical war equipment. These orders, he said, have been largely of the educational type, to enable our industries to equip for the future full scale production. Great Britain has had a large and distinguished group of purchasing experts in Canada since the outbreak of war, who have been studying the Dominion's productive capacity and who are prepared to place orders when the time of need comes. Mr. Howe stated that "Canada has already been organized as a second source of supply for British munitions, and there is little doubt that our full productive capacity will be needed before the struggle ends."

In conclusion, he said that he and all those associated with him in the activities of the War Supply Board will spare neither personal effort nor any resources at their command, to see to it "that the armed forces of the Dominion are the best fed, the best clothed and the best equipped in the world."

Training Empire Air Pilots

The British Commonwealth Air Training scheme for the training of Empire air pilots, observers and gunners in Canada is calculated to require the use of approximately 80 aerodromes, housing accommodation for school and personnel and several thousand aeroplanes. Of the training aeroplanes required, 1,282 will be wholly manufactured in Canada except for the engines which will be imported. Great Britain will supply 870 complete aircraft and 1,622 aircraft, less wings, which will be manufactured in Canada. These planes will all be assembled in Canada.

In addition 593 aircraft are being manufactured for Canada in the United States. Aircraft used in connection with the British Commonwealth Air Training scheme will be standardized on six types of machines: the Fleet Trainers, the de Havilland Tiger Moths, the Avro Ansons, the North American Harvard, the Fairey Battle, and the Noorduyn Norsemen. The Canadian War Supply Board is now organizing the Canadian aircraft industry for the maintenance and overhaul of training aircraft. It is expected that between three and four thousand aero engines would have to be overhauled every twelve months when the training project is at its peak.

Farmers to Specialize

Canadian farmers are being asked to undertake speciality crops this year because of the war, particularly in the growing of fibre flax seed, sugar beet seed, and soy beans as well as producing more pork, cheese and flax seed for making linseed oil. Mr. James G. Gardiner, Canadian Minister of Agriculture, reports that the work of co-ordinating war efforts on Canadian farms is progressing satisfactorily and by springtime, the entire situation should be pretty well in hand. Soon after war was declared, the Agricultural Supply Board was appointed by the Canadian Government to join with the provincial agricultural departments to direct farm industry into channels which would have the most beneficial effect.

One of the problems that the Agricultural Supply Board is working out with the provincial farm experts is to guarantee that farmers will have sufficient high quality seed. Much of the seed used in Canada for such speciality crops normally comes from parts of Europe now involved in the war. The practice of the Canadian trade to keep from one to two years supply of seed on hand has proved fortunate inasmuch as it will give this country time to grow its own supply for future years.

In a normal year about 90 per cent. of Canada's supply of sugar beet seed came from Germany and Poland but Canadian farmers have sufficient supplies for this year and most of 1941 on hand. Seed men expect that 450 acres will be planted this spring with full-grown beets saved over from last year to provide for the balance of 1941's requirements as it takes two years to produce seed from seed. With all these precautions, seed authorities expect that the industry will be well protected and production of sugar amounted to 614,000 tons.

Canada uses about 190,000 lb. of mangel seed annually and while most of this comes from the United Kingdom where growers have guaranteed supplies for future years, Canada will endeavour to grow 32,000 pounds as a precaution during the present year.

Iron Ore Production

Iron ore was produced on a commercial scale in Canada in 1939 for the first time in sixteen years and was perhaps the most significant development in connection with the mining industry of the Dominion during the year. The ore was mined at Michipicoten, in the Algoma district near Sault Ste. Marie on the Great Lakes of Central Canada. The ore is beneficiated by sintering before being shipped to the smelter.

Development work was likewise carried on during the year at Steep Rock Lake near Atikokan, 135 miles west of Port Arthur, for the production of high-grade iron ore. By the aid of magnetic and electrical surveys and diamond drilling through the ice, the existence of a large ore body was determined. It is the intention to do more exporation work this winter and at the present time a shaft is being sunk on the property. If preliminary indications are a guide, this is perhaps one of the most important mineral discoveries in Canada for some time.

Reserves estimated at 60,000,000 tons of iron carbonate are known to exist in the Michipicoten district. This is rather high in sulphur and therefore requires roasting to fit it for use in the blast furnace. In order to assist in the development of these iron bodies, a bounty of two cents per unit of iron content is provided for by an Act passed by the Ontario Legislature.

Development of Canada's iron resources will be of invaluable assistance during the war. Iron ore is widely distributed in Canada and extensive deposits have been recovered from time to time, but none at present available can compete in low cost with high-grade external sources of supply. The large iron and steel industry of Nova Scotia draws its requirement from the easily accessible and abundant supplies of the high-grade Wabama deposits in Newfoundland. In Ontario, also there has been a broad development of the primary iron and steel industry largely because cheap and high-grade supplies of iron ore are readily available from the Mesabi range of Minnesota, across the international boundary.

THE Fleetwood trawler Lowther caught a mine in the trawl off the Scottish coast. The crew hauled it gingerly aboard, lashed it to the deck, and delivered it to the Naval authorites when they reached port.

Export of Wolfram from South China

In Spite of Monopoly Smuggled Into Hongkong

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hongkong, Feb. 27.

World rearmament brings a good demand for wolfram or tungsten in the local markets, the price rises to about HK $240 a picul. Such mineral, essential for the manufacture of big guns, warplanes and warships, is shipped in a continuous stream to the United States and other countries.

Kuangtung province turns out considerable wolfram, although it is also found in south Kiangsi province and Kwangsi province. In Kuangtung, wolfram mines are located mostly in Nanhsing (Namyung) in the north near the Kiangsi frontier, in the North River valley along Chingyuan and Yingteh as well as along the West River at Yunfu (Wenfu).

Japan is also very much in need of wolfram in connection with her replenishment of arms for the creation of a "new order in East Asia." Nanpang Island in the south coast of Kuangtung (northeast of Kwangchouwan) and the Swatow districts, which are now under Japanese occupation, have rich deposits of wolfram, which is being feverishly exploited and sent back to Japan.

Now the National Government has pledged this mineral as loans from the United States and the Soviet Union and has prohibited the export of this commodity by private interests. In spite of this monopoly, tungsen is smuggled into Hongkong in large quantity for export. As tungsten going from Hongkong to Vladivostok may be transhipped to Germany, a strict watch is kept here by the British authorities.

The mineral is sent by couriers each of whom can carry about 80 pounds over a distance of 30 miles a day. In some places they are transported by boats.

This business brings profits not only to the exploiters, carriers and exporters but also to the Japanese garrisons in occupied areas, as they levy tolls on these shipments. A Japanese flag is given to a barge or coolie caravan laden with wolfram as a means of protection during passage across the occupied zone in return for the "protection money," which varies as the case may be.

Chinese guerillas also afford protection to these shipments by receiving "tea money" from the shippers or consignees. But for these levies, the cost would be much less than HK$240 a picul.

Chinese New Year On the Border

Tibetan Nomads Join Chinese Acquaintances In Merry-making

BY TIBETAN

Tachienlu, Feb. 8.

Today is being observed as Chinese New Year along the frontier. The ground is covered with several inches of snow yet the day is bright, warm and sunny, and everybody has the appearance of being happy, carefree and festive. The children are dressed in their new garments and feel so pleased and happy with themselves and everyone. The Tibetans bump through the town colliding with anything and everything and, as it is Chinese New Year, no one seems to offer any objection or take any offence.

The Hub of the Universe in Tachienlu is the plaza in front of the Gospel Hall and today it is difficult finding standing room. The plaza, as I write, is occupied by a wild, mixed multitude bent on spending money as fast as possible. Some are doing this by indulging in a variety of sweetmeats; others are smoking their yearly cigarette; while a few seem enjoying the pitching of coins; seem fairy happy in spite of a world torn by war and bloodshed.

It seems difficult to realize amid the snows and sunshine along the border that civilization is somehow determined on self destruction. The lama, nomad, Chiness merchant and the border schoolboys are not going to let the New Year pass without appreciating all its possible festivities and jollifications. The time for visiting has not come and very few doors will open before the fifteenth. But the feasting nevertheless goes on inside and in spite of the year's high prices considerable quantities of rich, fat pork seems somehow to disappear.

The woolly nomad, if he likes nothing else, likes a well decorated Chinese shop window at the Chinese New Year. It seems so entirely different from the nomadic camp and even from his over-decorated nomadic wife. This year there has not been the display of goods seen on other years; nevertheless there has always been much more than the nomad can buy for himself, his wife and his family. To him the variety of goods on display must seem very cheap. The wild frisky yak gives him milk, gives him butter, the butter brings him rupees, which enable him to have a good time at Tachienlu. No one seems to suffer and everyone stands to gain: it is all so much yak butter for so much beautiful Chinese cloth and silk and fancy goods; he may be done in but the kindly yak will still go on giving its rich supply of milk.

The foreign New Year on the border is now merely a sign post indicating that another year of the Chinese Republic has passed. Trade and business still point to the Chinese New Year and yesterday saw the close of another commercial year. Today, business, trade and commerce, with all their worries and anxieties are things of the past.

It is sometimes difficult to realize in this border town, 9,000 feet above sea level, that there is trouble in Kanz, fighting in Finland, inactivity on the Western Front, and danger on the high seas. The C.P.O. very kindly delivered our "Herald" of Jan. 17 this morning, and later in the day we received our foreign mail, including letters from Oyster Bay, from London and from Los Angeles.

Red Greeting Cards

Moon one, Day one, is still being observed in the old Chinese style along the frontier and the Lao Shans, the Sian merchants on the border, still believe in pushing their Greeting Cards under the front door and they still hold on to the old red paper cards. Year by year we have quite a collection of these red paper cards from the musk merchants in the town. And the old Lao Shan musk merchant still believes in noise. In the middle of the night it sounded like another vigorous attack along the Karelian Isthmus: Chinese firecrackers went off with terrific bangs just after midnight and continued till the early hours of the morning. If we hadn't known it was the Chinese New Year it might have sounded like an air attack or a Tibetan raid on Dardzendo.

The accompaniment, however, of gongs, cymbals and drums told us that the sounds came from the shops of the Sian musk merchants along the Laoshankai, so were perfectly happy and harmless—1940 and the 29th year of the Republic had safely reached the Tibetan frontier and the Lao Shans were not slow to tell the world. This noise will now continue, according to some Shensi customs, till the 15th of the first moon, but feasting will go on till the first few days of the 2nd moon. Business then begins.

Five young Americans arrived on the border today. Four of them are connected with Oberlin in China and one is from the University of Nanking. Messrs. Vanmeeter, Carlson and Kennedy, and Miss Tinker are associated with Oberlin and were stationed at Taiku in Shansi, south of Taiyuanfu.

With the outbreak of trouble in Shansi the school moved to Jintang, one day northeast of Chengtu. The school is now having its winter holidays so these young American teachers thought the best way to enjoy them was by taking a hike up on to the Tibetan frontier. It has meant a long overland journey of twelve days but the party looked well and fit on their arrival here. Miss Kees is connected with the University of Nanking, now located at Lantaisi, Chengtu. Her father was associated with the Y.M.C.A. in Canton and Miss Kess was educated in the American School Shanghai.

The five, with some local residents, plan to see something of some of the high valleys south of Tachienlu. It is, however, difficult during the Chinese New Year to secure carriers so the different members of the party may have to carry their own gear; and this is sometimes not easy in high altitudes.

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Peiping Economic Plight

Prices of More Important Commodities Doubled In Single Month; F.R.B. Banknotes Depreciate

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

Peiping, Feb. 26.

LITTLE else is talked of in Peiping but the cost of everything and what is going to happen to the local currency. Prices continue to soar, in some articles, flour for instance, much higher than in Shanghai, in others, coal for one, not quite so high. But in north China the situation is probably a good deal more serious than in central China, because the economic situation there is further complicated by a very real and serious shortage of all the more important foodstuffs. And as this shortage is due not to one single cause but to a number of quite different ones, which have no immediate connection with each other, it is all the more difficult for the authorities to cope with the problem.

The chief causes of the present food shortage here are: the floods last summer, an uncertain and steadily deteriorating currency, unstable financial conditions generally, a shortage of freight cars, and constant interruption of communications with the interior owing to guerilla activities; and for the city of Peiping itself, the large increase in population due to the influx of Japanese and the refugees from the unsettled surrounding country.

Prices of the more important commodities, such as flour, rice, the coarser kinds of grain, vegetables, meat and sugar have gone up 100 per ceeded 20 per cent. (against the heaviest drop in the value of the F.R.B. note has up to now not exceeded 20 per cent. against the National currency). As a result there has arisen the usual outcry that the shortage is being artificially created by speculation and profiteering. This, however, would appear to be a too facile explanation. Obviously, the dealers in everyday necessaries, and specially those of the more perishable kind, could not push up their prices so violently, unless they were in complete agreement.

Distrusting Local Currency

But the Chinese petty trader is altogether too individualistic to take part in any kind of combine, and the simple truth is that they all happen to be of one mind in distrusting the local currency, not knowing what is going to happen to it from one day to the next. And as owing to the general shortage and the overpopulation, they are able to command any prices they like, they not unnaturally try and safe-guard themselves as much as possible. Indeed, dealers in goods of a more permanent nature, prefer not to sell at all, if they can help it, or, at least, only to sell sufficient to cover their daily expenses.

This attitude was clearly exemplified at the New Year fair in the Liulichang. Usually so crowded that one can hardly move, it was pleasantly empty this year, and very little business was being done. The curio fair in the Temple of the God of Fire, in the same street, which is so well-known to foreigners here, was, if anything, even emptier. The stallholders seemed to be strangely apathetic, and one missed the usual invitation of "Look see! Look see!" There were very few purchasers. Nor was that surprising seeing the fantastic prices that were being asked in local dollars; though, if one mentioned gold dollars, the prices asked were not so unreasonable. But of that currency the average Chinese and Japanese hold little store.

Airy Explanations

With their usual habit of looking for an explanation in every direction but the right one, the local Japanese press has been discussing airily two measures that must be taken, in order to remedy the unfortunate economic situation. The one is: to take the opportunity of the establishment of the Wang Ching-wei Government to introduce a fresh currency in North China; and the other is to seize and occupy the wicked foreign concessions in Tientsin. (The Japanese are very good at finding scape-goats). Unfortunately they do not attempt to explain in detail, how either of these measures would create a stable currency that would regain the confidence of the general public.

It is interesting to note how in recent weeks, as the economic and financial situation in north China has steadily deteriorated, the talk and propaganda on behalf of the "New Order in East Asia" has assumed a strangely modest tone. Perhaps it is thought to be as well to soft-pedal for the time being, lest the promises of great prosperity that have always hitherto been trumpeted abroad in connection with that programme, should stand out in too violent contrast to the stark facts of the present deplorable conditions.

Moreover, as the cost of living steadily rises and the difficulty of filling even the daily rice-bowl grows ever greater, the discontent among the Chinese masses has been steadily growing. At bottom, the Japanese have only been tolerable to the Chinese as masters, on the sole condition that they provided the masses with a sufficiency of their daily needs, which is the main thought and preoccupation of the average Chinese. If the Japanese are unable to assure to the conquered even this bare minimum, their hold on the country is likely to become more precarious than ever.

Very Serious Problem

It is a very serious problem. This break-down in the economic situation, rather than any political or military difficulties, now seriously threatens the success of the Japanese plans for the development of north China. And undoubtedly this breakdown has taken the Japanese authorities completely by surprise, who, on the contrary, had always reckoned on the prosperity, which the successful economic development was to bring in its train, as one of the main factors in winning over the Chinese people to their side.

Nor is it only the Chinese who are suffering from the present difficult conditions. Japanese nationals are becoming equally dissatisfied and alarmed, and are violently critical of their authorities. Lured from their homes in Japan, where life was becoming steadily more difficult, by the stories of fabulous wealth to be amassed in the el dorade of north China, thousands of Japanese of the poorer classes—now said to amount to well over a quarter of a million—have swarmed over to the mainland, bringing the whole of their small savings with them.

But the bright prospects have proved illusory. These people, too, have been very badly hit by the heavy rise in the cost of living here, and have merely exchanged the frying-pan for the fire. It is true that the Japanese population in Peiping are still able to obtain from their various official organizations, by means of their official ration-books, a sufficiency of the more important commodities, such as rice and flour, at fairly reasonable prices.

Steadily Growing Discontent

But labour, domestic service, rickshaws, tea, cigarettes, and all the other minor luxuries of life have gone up, just as much for the Japanese immigrants, as for the original Chinese inhabitants. And their discontent has, therefore, been steadily growing. This must be another rather disconcerting factor for the group who are running north China, for whom this immigration of their nationals provided a very useful excuse for their own presence there.

A successful and contented Japanese immigrant population would have offered a satisfactory reply to the questions of Mr. Saito and other malcontents in Japan, who have been asking what the Japanese people were getting for all their sacrifices. Yet if the economic situation in north China continues to deteriorate, as it has been doing, it looks very much as if even this last remaining asset in the balance-sheet of the China Incident would be likely to turn into a very troublesome liability.

Aerial Rescue in Australia

Flying Doctor Found After Four-day Search; Plane Drops Food and Brandy

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

Brisbane, Jan. 25.

"Found Machine—Whacko!" This is the succinct but eloquent message that was received by the Brisbane office of the Qantas Empire Airways by its pilot Captain E. Donaldson, after a four-day search for the Flying Doctor and his pilot Mr. K. C. Berry, following their failure to reach Burketown from Gregory Downs, both spots being in the Northern Territory of Australia.

Newspaper readers over the whole of the country breathed a sigh of relief on learning that Dr. G. W. F. Alberry was safe, as the work he does in this little-settled and wild district is unequalled anywhere on the globe, while the people in the area he services medically look upon him more as a heaven-sent messenger than as an ordinary doctor.

A thousand miles or so for a trip to some stricken person is nothing in the life of this air-minded physician. When hospitalization is necessary for the patient he is taken by the plane to the nearest accommodation and many are the lives that have been saved by him.

Setting out in his Fox Moth plane, flown by Mr. K. C. Berry who was relieving the regular pilot, Mr. D. Tennent, the Flying Doctor caused mild apprehension when he failed to turn up at Burketown the same day as the distance is only 65 miles by air while the country along the route is practicable for forced landings if the machine found trouble.

However a Qantas pilot flew off to search for the missing medico but without success. The police also left on a land search.

Anxiety the next day mounted when five planes flew over 1,000 square miles in a vain endeavour to locate the missing persons. A hundred men from the various cattle stations thereabouts also lent their aid

The plane had no wireless although emergency rations to last a week were carried. There would be no fear of starvation or thirst thus, as 26 inches of rain had fallen in the few days previous to the two becoming missing. Little success from the land parties was expected as so much rain had come down that the black soil land would be impassable.

Using Cloncurry and Burketown as bases four planes combed practically 4,000 miles of territory the next day but the aviators were hampered by rain and poor visibility and the missing men were not located. This search, however, narrowed down the area to be covered, particularly as it was discovered that the Flying Doctor's machine had been heard ten miles south of Burketown on the day it was lost.

Then on the following afternoon came the welcome message that the plane had been sighted in flooded country with a further report a few minutes later that the doctor and the pilot had been seen near the machine, unharmed.

Captain Donaldson stated after that flying conditions during the last day's search were foul. Visibility was impossible except on rare occasions when the sun shone through the clouds. It was on his second sortie that the flier caught sight of a wisp of smoke and, flying closer, he was astonished and delighted to see the plane and later its occupants, safe. Food, brandy and a note were dropped and at a later hour another note was dropped at the homestead at Gregory Downs telling where the doctor and his flier were.

But the Flying Doctor and his aviator were not then out of the woods as the land parties which set out to bring them in could not locate them. So Captain Donaldson had to start off once more and pass on their exact location. He estimated the plane as being about eight miles from Almora station though it was found further on that the station was Punjaub and not Almora.

So one more day had to go by for the medico and his flier to contain themselves in patience before rescue was finally achieved. The doctor was taken to Punjaub station and from there to Almora. Pilot Berry remained with his machine awaiting a supply of petrol before taking off for his original destination Burketown

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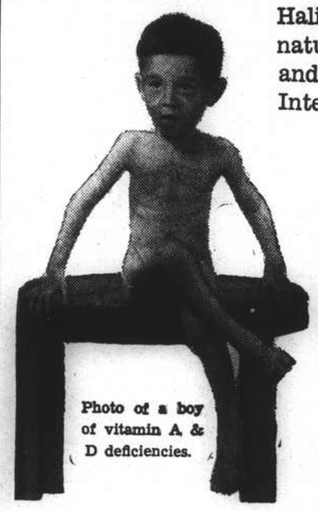

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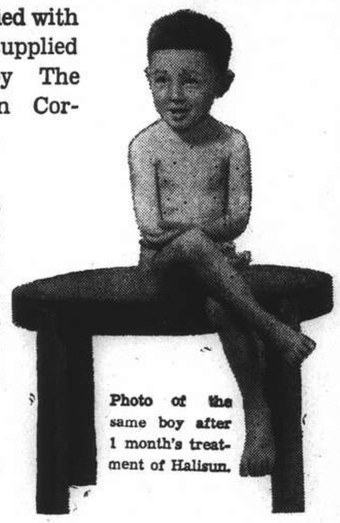

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THE SPORTS PAGE

Mixed Championship Begins

Kleffel and Mrs. Sobel Out in Front; Hilden And Mrs. McDonnell in Second Place

JERRY Kleffel and Mrs. Sobel gained the lead in the first round of the Shanghai Mixed Doubles Ten Pins Championship which began last night in the alleys of the Columbia Country Club. Kleffel registered a triple of 587 while his partner, Mrs. Sobel scored 462 pins to make a team aggregate of 1,049.

Only eight pins behind were Mrs. McDonnell and Leo Hilden. The latter was in splendid form and scored the highest triple of 608 with a consistent display in all three games. Third place went to F. M. Gonsalves and Mrs. Collaco, the two getting 1,016 pins while only one pin behind were Tommy Butler and Mrs. Geibel.

Messersmith took single honours with a score of 222 in his third game. Among the ladies Mrs. Malleck was the best, winning both single and triple honours with 194 and 492 respectively.

The second round will take place tomorrow night at the Shanghai Race Club.

Following were last night's results:—

Mrs. Sobel	134	151	177	462	
Kleffel	190	204	193	587	—1,049
Mrs. McDonnel	159	147	127	433	
Hilden	197	211	200	608	—1,041
Mrs. Collaco	133	169	150	452	
Gonsalves	202	184	178	584	—1,016
Mrs. Geibel	165	164	150	479	
Butler	188	165	183	536	—1,015
Mrs. Bristow	155	148	142	445	
Barton	169	180	191	540	— 985
Mrs. Malleck	138	160	194	492	
Fiori	165	167	159	491	— 983
Mrs. Swan	121	151	128	400	
Swan	116	201	122	439	— 839
Mrs. Neal	135	189	129	433	
Katz	201	169	179	549	— 982
Miss Hykes	115	166	141	422	
L. C. Kew	169	204	182	555	— 977
Mrs. Gray	147	159	123	429	
Gray	163	207	178	548	— 977
Mrs. Mortimer	136	114	142	392	
Messersmith	166	186	222	574	— 966
Mrs. Bourne	131	134	158	423	
Bourne	186	170	177	533	— 956
Mrs. Deegan	123	159	129	411	
Deegan	180	173	191	544	— 955
Mrs. Bojeson	183	154	151	488	
Maitland	151	145	166	462	— 950
Mrs. Hale	142	119	127	388	
Hale	157	194	198	549	— 937
Mrs. Cardwell	117	113	156	386	
Huebner	191	198	160	549	— 935
Mrs. Lamneck	121	142	114	377	
Uhlinger	216	163	172	551	— 928
Mrs. Fronder	146	137	124	407	
Ashley	167	193	157	517	— 924
Miss Brewer	127	122	125	374	
Cone	187	172	179	538	— 912
Mrs. Dalton	121	127	179	427	
Dalton	159	130	196	485	— 912
Miss McIntyre	121	142	152	415	
Dolinsek	130	171	178	479	— 894
Mrs. Gregor	115	119	132	366	
Roles	157	200	170	527	— 893
Mrs. Fischer	116	111	109	336	
Eisenhut	175	113	214	552	— 888
Mrs. Ryan	146	145	153	444	
Barrett	127	124	170	421	— 865
Mrs. Schmid	131	125	159	415	
Hueti	136	130	180	446	— 861
Mrs. Kwok	89	122	138	349	
Xavier	179	126	195	500	— 849
Mrs. Nance	129	117	138	384	
Nance	155	171	136	462	— 846
Mrs. Eisenhut	109	107	102	318	
Schmid	195	140	161	496	— 814

Race Club Triumph In Squash Tourney

Rowing Club Defeated by Three Matches to One

The Shanghai Race Club won the senior squash rackets knockout tournament yesterday when their team defeated the Rowing Club Senior team by three games to one in the final contest. Of particular interest was the victory of L. H. Wade over L. D. Carson in four matches, the victor winning by 6-9, 6-9, 3-9, 3-9, 0-0. in the deciding match.

Play was very close in all matches of this competition.

Results were:

RACE CLUB 3, ROWING CLUB 1

L. H. Wade defeated L. D. Carson 6-9, 6-9, 9-3, 9-3, 9-0.

J. W. Pote-Hunt beat Neugebauer, 9-5, 9-6, 9-4.

E. B. Cumine *v.* G. W. Morris (Unplayed).

M. Benavitch beat H. G. Fabian, 9-2, 9-4, 9-6, 9-7.

R. D. Parkin lost to C. S. Kimber, 6-9, 9-5, 9-5, 9-6.

McCormick Called 1939 Baseball King

Defies "Jinx" Suffered in Sophomore Year

New York, Mar. 3.

The title ball players prize perhaps highest of all—batting in the most runs—went to Frank McCormick, Cincinnati Reds' sophomore first baseman, in the National League last season, the official averages revealed.

McCormick, who defied the sophomore "jinx," batted in 128 runs in 156 games to top the senior circuit. Only three other players batted in more than 100 runs. They were Joe Medwick, Cardinals, with 117; Johnny Mize, Cardinals, with 108; and Dolf Camilli, Dodgers, with 104.

Mize, the League's batting champion, won the slugging percentage title for the second consecutive year with .626. Mel Ott, the Giants' "Little Veteran," was the runner-up with 581.

Most Bases on Balls

Camilli, for the second straight year, received the most bases on balls, 110, and also struck out the most times, 107. Johnny Cooney, Bees' veteran outfielder, fanned the fewest times, 8. Ival Goodman, Reds, and Dick Bartell, Cubs, tied for being hit the most of ten by pitched balls, 7 each.

Billy Jurges, Giants, hit into the most double plays, 26. Zeke Bonura, Giants, and Roy Hughes, Phillies, each hit into three double plays in one game, tieing a record held by many players.

Cardinals Lead

For the second consecutive year the Cardinals led in slugging percentage with .432 and batted in the most runs, 732. Brooklyn retained its title of drawing the most passes, by getting 564; and in addition struck out the most times, 631. The Giants hit into the most double plays, 153, and the Reds hit into the fewest, 110.

The Reds were the best home and road club in the League, winning 55 and losing 25 for a .688 percentage at home and winning 42 and losing 32 for a .568 percentage on the road.

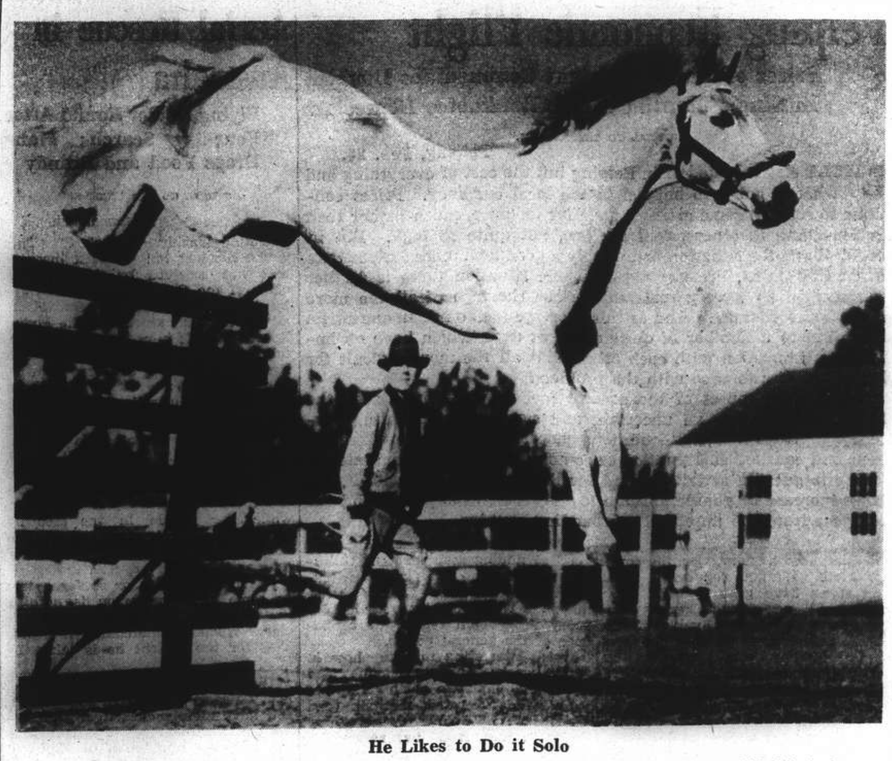
The Cardinals had the greatest shutout record, winning in games by shutouts and losing only three that way.

Top Batters

The 10 top sluggers follow:

Mize, St. Louis	.626
Ott, New York	.581
Leiber, Chicago	.556
Padgett, St. Louis	.554
Camilli, Brooklyn	.524
Goodman, Cincinnati	.515
Medwick, St. Louis	.570
West, Boston	.497
McCormick, Cincinnati	.495
Moore, St. Louis	.486

—United Press.



He Likes to Do it Solo

"Little Squire" champion jumper is shown taking a six-foot jump in North Carolina while his jockey runs beside him. As a jumper he has beaten the best competition in the country.

Ladies Badminton Play Now Ended

Country Club and C.S.F. Win Last Matches

Last night marked the close of the competition in the Ladies' Division of the Badminton League when the last two encounters were played off, resulting in two overwhelming victories with the Country Club emerging victorious by 9-0 at the expense of the Union Church while the C.S.F. triumphed by 8-1 over the Country Club "B", both the winning teams playing away.

Though the Country Club seniors won the division title last week, their latest win of 9-0 has increased the record to a fine one of 66 sets out of a possible 72. This achievement is undoubtedly the best out of the three divisions, as the leaders in the other two sections had had to concede eight sets each. The C.S.F. "A" wind up in second place with 50 games to their credit.

By snatching one game from the C.S.F. "A", the Country Club "B" has dodged the ignominy of the cellar position, which is now occupied by the Union Church team. The latter were tied with the Country Club second team last week at the bottom of the division but they could not do better than submit to a 9-0 defeat at the hands of the Country Club first-stringers last night.

Detailed scores follow:

UNION CHURCH 0; COUNTRY CLUB "A" 9

Mrs. Duff and Mrs. Sinclair lost to Mrs. Burton and Miss Holwill, 9-15, 9-16, 8-15.

Mrs. Baxter and Miss Ballingall lost to Mrs. Maitland and Mrs. Clark, 3-15, 2-15, 1-15.

Miss Kemp and Mrs. Turner lost to Mrs. Maxted and Mrs. Ballard, 3-15, 2-15, 1-15.

COUNTRY CLUB "B" 1; C.S.F. "A" 8

Mrs. Finch and Mrs. Burton lost to Mrs. Arnold-Jones and Mrs. Hubbard, 12-15, 15-10, 5-15.

Mrs. Bryan and Mrs. Magee lost to Mrs. Wolfe and Mrs. Cole, 6-15, 11-15, 6-15.

Mrs. Seddon and Miss Eynon lost to Mrs. Blandy and Mrs. Jorgensen, 3-15, 2-15, 2-15.

2nd Round Draw of Scottish War Cup

London, Mar. 5.

The draw for the second round of the Scottish War Emergency Cup, to be played on March 9, was made today.

Although in the first round teams had to play home and away matches, the tournament from now on resolves itself into a normal knock-out competition.

The 2nd round draw is as follows:

Kilmarnock *v.* Albion
Dumbarton *v.* Airdrieonians
Hamilton *v.* St. Mirren
Hearts *v.* Raith
Falkirk *v.* Rangers
Clyde *v.* Dunfermline
Dundee United *v.* Third Lanark
Morton *v.* Motherwell.—Reuter.

Garcia, Armstrong Bout Wanted in Manila

Manila, Mar. 5.

Jes Cortes, local promoter who lost money on the bout last December between Ceferino Garcia, Filipino world middleweight titleholder, and Glen Lee, today announced that he had cabled Garcia and Henry Armstrong, world welterweight champion, offering them 80,000 pesos for a title bout in Manila.

He said that he told them that he would put up this sum as a guarantee if they would agree to stage a return clash here. Armstrong and Garcia fought to a draw at Los Angeles last Friday, although Armstrong was reported to have had the better of the fight.—United Press.

Bantamweights Fight To a Draw

World Champion Given Hard Battle in Toronto

Toronto, Mar. 5.

George Pace, world bantamweight champion, fought Lou Salica, leading contender, to a draw here last night in a furious fifteen-round bout which was packed with action.

A crowd of 8,500 paid US$10,000 to see the two little fighters put on one of the liveliest clashes of the year, with first one gaining a slight edge and then the other going ahead.

The two judges and the referee all voted differently.

Pace was a 9-to-5 favourite before the bout. He led at the start, but tired toward the finish, especially in the last three rounds, when Salica staged a terrific rally and got home with several telling blows in a series of barrages.

Both weighed 117¼ pounds. The fight was close throughout and the draw was a fair decision.—United Press.

Hungjao Golf Club Competition

Following were the results of golf competitions last month held by the Hungjao Golf Club.

18 HOLES RUNNING POOL *v.* BOGEY

	H'cap	Score
*Major J. J. Marsh	Scr.	2 Down
*D. Ward Smith, Esq.	8	2 "
T. S. M. Terrace, Esq.	6	3 "

*—Divide Pool.

18 HOLES RUNNING POOL *v.* PAR

T. S. M. Terrace, Esq.	6	3 Down
W. J. Hawkings, Esq.	14	6 "

Champions to Be Severely Tested

Hockey Club Must Oppose Rest of Shanghai; Major Attraction on Sunday

One of the highlights of the current hockey season will be the meeting of the Shanghai Hockey Club, the only undefeated team in the senior division of the Shanghai Hockey League, and the Rest of Shanghai in an exhibition match this Sunday afternoon at Kiaochow Park.

The S.H.C. will be fielding their usual team, which has played well together since the beginning of this season. The Rest of Shanghai side has been selected by the Selection Committee and is composed of the stars of teams like the United, Seaforths, East Surreys. Area Details, Police, etc.

Eleven regulars and two substitutes make up the list which is as follows:—

Jones, Pate, Collaco, Fonseca, Aberdeen, Pemberton, Morrison, Waldman, James, Karim, Din Pike, F. Kermani, Ellis.

May Mean First Defeat

The Rest of Shanghai boast of having a formidable defence with the three United players in the rear. Jones' experience and the fine work of Collaco and Pate ought to stem the tide of the S.H.C. attack. Combined with a fast half-line in which there will be Fonseca, Aberdeen and Pemberton, the side stands a fine chance of creating an upset and giving the Club players their first defeat of the season. The only problem seems to lie with the Rest of Shanghai forwards as they will probably have a difficult time in getting organized. The five positions in the front line are filled by five players of different teams.

As for the remainder of the fixtures for this week-end, they will take place on Saturday only so as to permit the other players to turn out in full force and watch the season's most attractive contest fought annually between the champions and the Rest of the League.

Shanghai Golf Club

Owing to Course being closed last weekend on account of bad weather, March Monthly Cup will be played for on Saturday and Sunday of this week.

-3583

Middleweight Dispute To Be Settled

Seattle, Mar. 5.

Al Hostak, world middleweight champion only in the eyes of the National Boxing Association, today signed and sent Ceferino Garcia, Filipino who is generally recognized as the actual title-holder, the contract for a title bout to be fought here May 1.

The contract stipulates that Hostak will receive the champion's cut of 37½ per cent., win, lose or draw.

An initialed copy of the contract was sent to the National Boxing Association, which ordered Hostak to fight Garcia for the title or abdicate the middleweight championship throne.

Meanwhile, Hostak's doctors said that the local fighter's hand would be out of the plaster cast he has been wearing in a week. Hostak hurt his hand in a recent bout.

Although Hostak has been recognized as champion by N.B.A., Garcia has been named champion by the New York Boxing Commission and was picked as titleholder by the Boxing Writers Association.

Garcia last Friday almost lost his title to Henry Armstrong, negro welterweight champion when, after taking a beating, he gained a draw.—United Press.

HAI-ALAI

TO-DAY at 7.30 p.m.

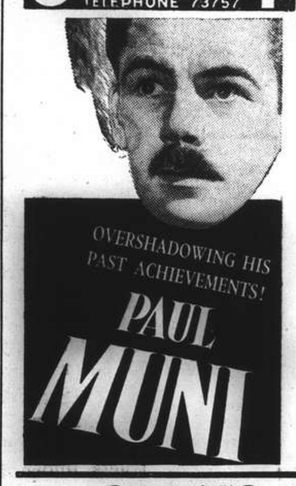
Events 1-8:	Events 9-16:
1. DONOSTI	1. OSA
2. CHITIVAR	2. GARATE
3. ICHASO	3. ALBERDI
4. ECHANIZ	4. OLASO
5. LACA	5. PRUDENCIO
6. TABOADA	6. ENRIQUE

DANCING
All Night and Until 7 a.m.
BOLERO NIGHT CLUB
1408 Yu Yuen Road, Near Jessfield Park. Telephone 23581

Don't Miss It!
IRMGARD MENZEL'S SONG-RECITAL
Friday 8, at 9 p.m.
AMERICAN WOMEN'S CLUB
577 Bubbling Well
Booking at Moutrie's and Lyra and at the Club.

GRAND TELEPHONE 32223
TO-DAY ONLY! at 2.30, 5.30 and 9 p.m.
DARRYL F. ZANUCK'S production of DRUMS ALONG THE MOHAWK IN TECHNICOLOR ...the great novel by Walter D. Edmonds!
starring CLAUDETTE COLBERT · HENRY FONDA
with Edna May Oliver · Eddie Collins · John Carradine
20th Century Fox
OPENS TO-MORROW!
Music in my Heart
New thrills from Radio's golden-voiced troubadour!
"Boy, oh Boy, am I happy! I have love in my heart... and you in my arms!"
Starring Tony MARTIN ★ Rita HAYWORTH
with EDITH FELLOWS
Alan Mowbray · Eric Blore
George Tobias and ANDRE KOSTELANETZ AND HIS MUSIC
Original Story & Screen Play by James Edward Grant · Produced by Irving Starr
Directed by JOSEPH SANTLEY
A COLUMBIA PICTURE

CATHAY TELEPHONE 73757
NOW SHOWING! at 3, 5.30 and 9 p.m.
We Are Not Alone
By the Author of "Goodbye, Mr. Chips"
with JANE BRYAN · FLORA ROBSON · Raymond Severn · Una O'Connor · *Directed by* EDMUND GOULDING
A WARNER BROS — FIRST NATIONAL PICTURE
Screen Play by James Hilton and Milton Krims · From the Novel by James Hilton · Music by Max Steiner
ADDED: "VITAPHONE PICTORIAL" —Educational—
OVERSHADOWING HIS PAST ACHIEVEMENTS! PAUL MUNI
OPENS FRIDAY!
JUST A MURDERER'S IDEA OF A QUIET EVENING AT HOME!
Midnight!
...and a dead man's voice unleashes a mad, murderous monster—"THE CAT!" Will this beautiful girl be his next victim? One of these knows the terrifying answer!
And Hope says he's no dope!
"The CAT and the CANARY"
BOB HOPE · PAULETTE GODDARD
John Beal · Douglass Montgomery · Gale Sondergaard · Elizabeth Patterson
George Zucco · Directed by ELLIOTT NUGENT · A Paramount Picture



NANKING TELEPHONE 84133
TO-DAY ONLY! at 2.30, 5.30 and 9 p.m.
RETURN OF AN INTRIGUING PICTURE!
LOOK WHO'S IN GARY'S ARMS NOW!
ADOLPH ZUKOR PRESENTS
CLAUDETTE COLBERT and GARY COOPER IN "BLUEBEARD'S EIGHTH WIFE"
AMERICA'S LEADING LOVE TEAM IN THE COMEDY HIT OF 1938!
EDWARD EVERETT HORTON · DAVID NIVEN · ELIZABETH PATTERSON · HERMAN BING
Screen Play by Charles Brackett and Billy Wilder · Based on the Play by Alfred Savoir · English Play Adaptation by Charlton Andrews
PRODUCED AND DIRECTED BY ERNST LUBITSCH A PARAMOUNT PICTURE
ADDED: "CIRCUS COED"—"THE JEEP"—Popeye the Sailor
85 cts., $1.20, $1.60 $1.00, $1.40, $1.80 $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $2.60

METROPOL TELEPHONE 93322
TO-DAY ONLY! at 2.30, 5.30 and 9 p.m.
THE RAINS CAME
A 20th Century-Fox picture starring Myrna LOY · Tyrone POWER · George BRENT
with Brenda Joyce · Nigel Bruce · Maria Ouspenskaya · Joseph Schildkraut · Mary Nash · Jane Darwell · Marjorie Rambeau · Henry Travers · H. B. Warner
ADDED: "TWO HEADED GIANT"—Cartoon in Technicolor!
OPENS TO-MORROW!
GLITTERING PAGEANTRY IN MEDIEVAL ENGLAND!
TOWER of LONDON
starring BASIL RATHBONE
with BORIS KARLOFF · BARBARA O'NEIL · IAN HUNTER · VINCENT PRICE · NAN GREY
AND CAST OF THOUSANDS!
UNIVERSAL

OPENS TO-MORROW!
NOW YOU'LL KNOW WHAT BECAME OF SALLY!
SHE'S IN THE SHIPYARDS NOW!
...and when you've seen Gracie's antics, you'll know what makes the wild waves wilder! She sings, dances, launches a million laffs!
SHIPYARD SALLY
starring GRACIE FIELDS
SYDNEY HOWARD
OLIVER WAKEFIELD You've heard him as the double-talk star of the radio, now watch him help Gracie give you the year's happiest hit!
Directed by Monty Banks · Screen Play and Scenario by Karl Tunberg and Don Ettlinger · Produced by Twentieth Century Productions Ltd. Robert T. Kane, Managing Director
Released by 20th Century-Fox
— BOOKING NOW OPEN! —

Rescue of Domala Victims Told

German Warplane Bombs B.I. Vessel in English Channel; Ship Set Afire

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Mar. 5.

Graphic stories of the rescue of victims of the bombed British India liner Domala were related today when survivors were landed in England.

The vessel was bombed by a German plane in the English Channel on Saturday and set on fire, resulting in 100 persons being missing, including nineteen European officers and 45 British Indians. The Captain was killed.

A 17-year-old cadet named Duval was over two hours on a raft before being sighted by an aeroplane which was helping a warship in the search for survivors. The lad was badly frozen, and bluejackets made a living chain over the side of the warship to rescue him.

Six other Europeans had been overcome and washed off the raft.

A junior engineer, Dunn of Kelty, Fife, who was in the engineroom when the first bomb exploded, received a broken leg and severe burns, but crawled along the terrace, then along the length of the ship, and clambered up a 40-feet ladder to the poop. He was lowered overboard on the chance of being picked up, but died after being rescued.

Chief Officer Describes Scenes

The Chief Officer, Mr. Brawn, in describing the scenes after the liner had been bombed and set on fire, said the terrible fire and fumes, added to the heavy seas, made rescue work so difficult.

The last he saw of Captain W. Fitt, was as he stood on the bridge. He went to report to the captain that the vessel was on fire amidships, and the captain then gave orders to abandon ship. They managed to get all boats off, but one was damaged by a bomb explosion.

As the bomber finally departed, the tail gunner fired at the ship's anti-aircraft gun crew, but did not hit them.

The Indian passengers, who were all seamen who had been employed in German ships, were naturally frightened, but their behaviour throughout was good, and there was no panic.

Mr. Brawn said the last to leave the ship were the butcher and himself. He lashed the butcher to the same rope as himself, and together they jumped for it. They were in the water five or ten minutes before being pulled across to the warship.

Mr. Brawn told a Press Association reporter later that "it is not true that the Germans machine-gunned people as they were getting away in boats." He was referring to statements by other survivors that men escaping in boats were deliberately fired on by the Heinkel.

The Third Officer, Mr. J. A. Taylor, said that after being thrown out of his bunk, he dashed to his action station at the anti-aircraft gun, but they fired only one round before the Heinkel had finished her bombing and flown away after a final burst of machinegun fire.—Reuter.

Coal Situation Shows Improvement

Large Imports Swell City's Available Stocks

An optimistic tone was truck by the Chinese press yesterday regarding the coal situation in Shanghai, it being asserted that there is much ready stock and that new supplies are arriving. It is pointed out that during January alone Shanghai imported more than 200,000 tons of coal amounting to more than $3,400,000.

There are between 500,000 and 600,000 tons of coal stored in various godowns in the city, including those in Pootung. Negotiations for buying 100,000 tons of coal from India and Annam have been successfully concluded and the coal will gradually arrive here after the middle of this month, it is stated.

It is indicated in the reports that merchants who have been hoarding coal have been much discouraged and that the coal market here is returning to normal. A French Concession coal shop which has sold coal at a price higher than the one prevailing in the cheap sale market (for the poor) has been officially warned by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce here.

King Praises Effort for National Savings

Director of Drive Congratulated For Success of Campaign

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Mar. 5.

The King has sent a message of congratulations to Sir Robert Kindersley, President of the National Savings Committee, on the success of the campaign for national savings certificates and defence bond investments.

During the first 100 days of the drive, which opened on November 22, the sum of £100,000,000 was invested.

In thanking the war-time savers the King said: "It is a fine example of the determination of my people to dedicate their energies and their resources to winning victory and peace."—Reuter.

Archduke Otto Certain Germans Will Lose

American Constitution Studied For European Federation

Baltimore, Mar. 5.

"There is no question but that the Germans will lose the war—the moral factor alone makes an Allied victory certain," declared the Archduke Otto of Hapsburg, eldest son of the Emperor Karl I of Austria-Hungary and the Empress Zita, and Pretender to the thrones of Austria and Hungary, on his arrival here yesterday.

The Archduke is visiting the United States to study the American constitutional system as a model for a post-war central European federation of states, which, he says, "will be automatic after the war."

Born in 1912, Otto was only six years old when his parents were driven into exile.—Reuter.

Gambling Forbidden In Nantao

Authorities Will Enforce Order in District

The wholesale closure of newly established gambling houses in Nantao, which was reported last Saturday, might have been due to official action as it is reported by the "Sin Shun Pao" that the Chinese police in Nantao have received orders to forbid gambling, including the "wah wai" gambling lottery. It is stated that many gamblers have been arrested in Nantao during the past few days.

The arrested persons will soon be sent to the headquarters of the Bureau of Public Safety of the new Chinese city regime for questioning. The chief reason for the official action against gambling is said to be preservation of order in the native district where gambling prevention regulations are said to have long been enforced. The Chinese police are said to be continuing to raid gambling dens.

The situation still needs clarification as it was previously reported that gambling house managers in the western district had decided to move their business into Nantao, for otherwise they would be driven out from the area by the new joint special police office in formation by the Shanghai Municipal Council and Chinese police. Following these reports, gambling houses actually came into existence in the native city.

These Nantao establishments are now being suppressed by the Chinese police, while the western district gambling houses have shown no signs of closing. Reports are current that the establishments in "badlands" require a much bigger police force to close them than at first imagined.

Men Accused of Melting Copper Coins

Unusual Case Opens in District Court

On suspicion that they have been melting copper coins in order to make a profit by selling the copper thus obtained, four ironsmiths were brought before the First Special District Court yesterday on a writ of detention. Hearing was postponed to Saturday before which time the police expect to arrest the leader of the copper-melting gang, alleged to be manager of an iron foundry at 825 Peking Road.

This may be an interesting test case in which the Settlement police are carrying out the Chinese government regulations against melting copper coins, said to be one of the reasons of the small money shortage which has caused so much inconvenience to the Shanghai public.

Two of the accused were arrested on Monday by the Sinza police in a house in Sinza Road where the officers found a large bag containing copper coins and 13 ingots of copper. It was suspected that they were hired by the Peking Road foundry to melt coppers and so the police also later visited the Peking Road shop, where they arrested the other two men. The manager has fled.

Storm at Tung Wen Subsides

Students Angers at Action Over Professors

A storm of protest raging last week among students of Tung Wen University over the unexplained dismissal of six professors at the institution, had subsided yesterday as Mr. Kuwataro Baba, Vice-President of the University, handed in his resignation, according to the "Tairiku Shimpo."

The students presented the faculty on March 2 with a six-point list of demands asking for reasons behind the successive resignations of Mr. Fumio Hozumi; Mr. Katsuzo Fukuda, Mr. Naosaku Uchida; Mr. Toshiaki Matsui; Mr. Ho A. Moku, of Formosan parentage; and Mr. Takashi Kageyama, a Shanghai dialect authority.

Unless an answer from university authorities proved satisfactory, students threatened not to attend graduation exercises last Sunday. However, after Mr. Baba's announcement of his intention to resign, students proceeded with graduation ceremonies, and on Monday, Mr. Baba handed his resignation to Mr. Yozo Ouchi, President of the University.

A graduate of Tung Wen University, Mr. Baba has been an important member of the faculty for 24 years, according to the "Tairiku Shimpo."

Divers Seek Bodies of Drowned at Ningpo

Two Hundred Trapped When Boat Capsized

Ten divers left Shanghai yesterday for Ningpo to pick up the bodies of more than 200 unfortunate passengers believed to have been drowned on Saturday when a lighter carrying them to a Shanghai-bound German steamer anchored off Chinghai, river-port gateway to Ningpo, capsized and sank during an air attack alarm.

The bad news greatly shocked Ningpo residents in Shanghai, many of whom are awaiting information about their friends or relatives who might have perished in the mishap. The Shanghai Ningpo Residents Association has sent $10,000 to the lighter company in Ningpo to carry out relief measures.

It has now been ascertained that the ill-fated boat carried 202 passengers and more than 30 members of the crew. It is learned that most of the passengers were trapped inside the boat, which has several decks, and therefore divers are needed to pull them out from the wreckage under the water.

Judge Helmick Going To Canton

Hongkong, Mar. 5.

Judge Milton J. Helmick, Judge of the United States Court for China, left here last night aboard the U.S.S. Mindanao to hold sessions of the United States Court at Canton.

Judge Helmick accompanied the United States Ambassador to China, Mr. Nelson T. Johnson, to Chungking last week and returned here by plane en route to take up his duties at Canton.—United Press.

Finnish Women Visit Men at the Front

Members of the famous Finnish women's organization, the Lotta Svaard, are shown listening in on a roadside military conference in the snow a few miles behind the fighting lines at Petsamo.

No Soviet Rule in Sinkiang

Officials Still Loyal To China, Says Sir Stafford Cripps

Chungking, Mar. 5.

Stories of Russian occupation or administration of Sinkiang (Chinese Turkestan) are, in his opinion, untrue, declares Sir Stafford Cripps, British leftist leader, who has just returned here from China's far west.

"There was no evidence of either at any place I visited," he states.

After interesting conversations with Chinese Government leaders at Chungking, Soviet leaders in Moscow, and a trip to Sinkiang by air, Sir Stafford is leaving today by plane for Hongkong en route to Shanghai, Japan and the United States.

The British political leader and his secretary were the first Englishmen to use the Sino-Soviet air service, flying direct from Chungking to Moscow by way of Chinese Turkestan.

Returning, the party had to resort to motor travel across the whole of northern Sinkiang as flying was not possible. They travelled nearly 1,000 miles over the important highway which connects Russia with China.

Sir Stafford spent 36 hours in Moscow, where he met a number of Soviet Government officials "for the purpose of gaining a fuller elucidation of the policies being pursued by Russia in international matters."

It is emphasized, however, that the visit was of a "wholly private character."

Governor Ill

In Sinkiang, Sir Stafford did not see the Governor, who was ill, but he had talks with high officials of the province.

Although most friendly relations were maintained with Russia, who was said to be giving a great deal of technical assistance in the development of Sinkiang, he declared, both the Governor and officials of the Sinkiang Government insisted upon the maintenance of Sinkiang as an integral part of China and were most desirous that China should win the conflict with Japan.

Former trouble between Mohammedans and Chinese, he went on, had been settled, with complete civil and religious equality granted to all races, including White Russians, who were at present allowed exactly the same rights as Chinese citizens.

Sinkiang was now embarking on its second three-year plan for the development of light industries, educational facilities, agriculture, and transportation, Sir Stafford Cripps added.—Reuter.

U.S. Farm Products Exports Drop

War Has Effect with No Immediate Relief Seen

Washington, Mar. 5.

The European war has diminished the export demand for United States farm products and there is no immediate prospects for improvement, the Department of Agriculture announced yesterday.

Economic controls, import restrictions, and food consumption regulations in the belligerent nations were described as barriers to a farm boom like that of the World War.

Exports of tobacco and fruit were the hardest hit. Britain declared a virtual embargo against these products, which formerly comprised a sizable farm exports to Europe.

"Export sales of cotton are good but declined recently," the report said. "Little wheat is going abroad. The principal effects of the war have been to increase the domestic demand for farm products through increased industrial production in anticipation of war requirements."—United Press.

Henningsen Factory Has Strike Trouble

Foreign Staff Unable to Leave for Some Hours

The foreign staff at the Henningsen Produce Co., American, at 250 Sawgin Road, in extra-Settlement territory, were kept virtual prisoners by strikers, mostly women, on Monday night, it was learned yesterday. The strike started at 6 p.m., the workers "manning" the staircases and preventing the foreigners from leaving. Mediation was tried by the Settlement Police and later by the compradore of the firm. It was nearly midnight before the workers agreed to leave. About 200 women and seventy men are employed.

France to Call Up More Men on April 10

Paris, Mar. 5.

France's next contingent will be called to the colours on April 10, according to an announcement today.

It will include those born between July 1 and September 30, 1919, as well as a number of exempted persons belonging to the 1920-1932 and 1938 classes, who are now considered liable to mobilization in the army or auxiliary services.—Reuter.

OBITUARY

Mr. Tsai Yuan-pei

Hongkong, Mar. 5.

Mr. Tsai Yuan-pei, President of the Academia Sinica at Shanghai and former President of the Control Yuan, died here this morning at the age of 73.

He was the author and translator of many books, including "The History of Chinese Ethics," "The Outline of Philosophy" (translated from German), and "Red Tower Dream."

After founding the Ai-Kuo Girls' School at Shanghai in 1901, Mr. Tsai, at the age of 35, went to Germany to study. On his return to China after a year, he started a daily paper in Tsingtao called "Russia," with which he was connected for a considerable time.

In 1906 he joined the revolutionary party founded by Dr. Sun Yat-sen and acted as a secret agent in Shanghai, but two years later he again left the country to revisit Germany, where he studied at Leipzig University and took courses in practical psychology and aesthetics. He also attended the Practical Psychology Research Institute and the Institute for the Research of the History of World Civilization.

He returned to China in 1911, and was appointed Minister of Education of the Nanking Provisional Government and later of the Peking Government.

In 1913 Mr. Tsai went to France with his family, and there studied French and assisted Messrs. Li Shih-tseng and Wang Chang-wei in managing the Educational Institute for Chinese Labourers and organizing the Sino-French Educational Association.

He was a member of the Central Political Council and of the Central Supervisory Committee, of the Kuomintang.—Reuter.

Gaimusho Changes

Tokyo, Mar. 5.

Mr. Yoshijiro Yamada, secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, today was appointed first secretary of the Japanese Embassy at Washington.

Mr. Shigerou Yoscano, third secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, was appointed chief of the Second Section of the Bureau of European and Asiatic Affairs of the Ministry.—Domei.

Gaimusho "Purge" Suspected

Officials Who Opposed Trade Ministry Being Sent Elsewhere

Tokyo, Mar. 3.

The Foreign Vice-Minister, Mr. Masayuki Tani, is accused by the nationalistic "Kokumin Shimbun" of carrying out secretly a "purge" of Foreign Office officials, in retaliation for their attitude during the so-called "diplomatic stay-in strike" which jeopardized the Government's plans for a Foreign Trade Ministry under the Abe Cabinet.

A number of section chiefs of bureau directors are soon to be exiled overseas, according to the paper, although the regulations guaranteeing the status of government officials make it necessary that all of them when sent to foreign assignments, must be at the same time promoted to a higher rank, or "kicked upstairs," as the paper writes.

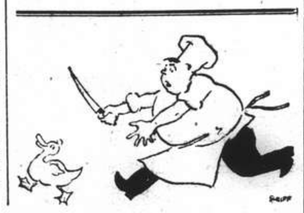
Among the victims of the purge, the "Kokumin" lists: Mr. Tadashi Kurihara, former director of the East Asiatic Bureau, who was one of the strongest opponents of the Foreign Trade Ministry plan, and has already left Tokyo with the portfolio of Minister to Sweden; Mr. Shunichi Matsumoto, of the personnel section of the Gaimusho, who is expected to become counsellor to the Embassy in Brussels; Mr. Yoshitaro Yamada, who is likely to become first secretary in Washington.

The "Kokumin," however, hints that there is more in Mr. Tani's "purge" than retaliation against the opponents of the Foreign Trade Ministry plans. The men sent abroad happen to be, according to the paper, those who frowned on the pro-British and pro-American policy which the Vice-Minister and his chief, Mr. Arita, are suspected to favour. As many other personnel shifts are said to be coming, the "Kokumin" lets it be understood that the matter should be watched closely.—Havas.

Anti-Malaria Drive In Nanking

Nanking, Mar. 5.

A campaign to protect the residents of Nanking from malaria will be started soon, the Anti-Epidemic Office of the Dojin Kai, a medical organization established with an imperial grant, announced today.—Domei.



Chinese Guns Shell River Transports

Many Japanese Casualties Claimed as Result of Artillery Attacks

Chungking, Mar. 5.

Reports that Chinese mobile artillery units have been active along the lower Yangtze, shelling Japanese transports and warships going up and down the river, were confirmed by both Chinese and foreign sources, it was learned here today.

A Chinese field dispatch from the Lower Yangtze area reports that during the past few days Chinese batteries have sunk more than 10 Japanese warships or transports below Kiukiang.

Chinese guns are said to have sunk the Japanese transport Hamada Maru, about 900 tons, near Hukow below Kiukiang. The Chinese claim that the Japanese lost 200 officers and men.

Shelling Watched

The United States Ambassador, Mr. Nelson T. Johnson, it is learned, saw Chinese artillery shelling a Japanese transport as he was travelling down the river from Hankow recently aboard an American gunboat en route to Shanghai.

When the American gunboat was above Wuhu the Ambassador is said to have heard sounds of gunfire and bursting shells. He went up on deck and watched the shelling.

Chinese batteries on the north bank of the Yangtze were heavily bombarding the Japanese transport, which was steaming up the river along the south bank while the American gunboat was going down-river near the north bank.

Mr. Johnson is said to have seen shells falling in the river in the vicinity of the transport. Most of the shells, however, landed behind the vessel.

When the gunboat passed the transport the Ambassador could still see Chinese batteries firing at the transport, which by that time was above the gunboat, according to the reports.

Chinese shells at this time landed perilously close to the transport but no hits were registered, most of them falling ahead of the ship.—Reuter.

Budget Cut for U.S. Interior Department

Washington, Mar. 4.

Bringing the total amount of reductions it has effected in Administration expenditure estimates to $293,000,000, the House Appropriations Committee today cut $2,986,277 from the budget for the Department of the Interior. Among other economies effected by this Committee was annulment of a proposed subsidy of $250,000 for Rear-Admiral William Byrd and his Antarctic expedition.—Havas.

French Reject Tokyo Blandishments

No Recognition of "New Order" Likely

Paris, Mar. 5.

France has so far rejected the Japanese suggestion that the French Government make a declaration recognizing the "actual situation in China where hostilities on a large scale are in progress," well-informed quarters said today.

Mr. Renzo Sawada, the Japanese Ambassador to Paris, it was understood, outlined the Japanese position in conversations at the French Foreign Office.

He was reported to have suggested that such a declaration by the French would lead to an easy and rapid solution of Franco-Japanese controversies, such as the bombing of the French-owned Yunnan railway.

Despite the impasse, however, informed circles believed that a general agreement would be reached, possibly on the basis of some modified French declaration plus an agreement to take measures to prevent supplies from reaching Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek over the Yunnan railway through Indo-China.—United Press.

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IN THE DISTRICT COURT FOR THE FIRST SPECIAL AREA IN SHANGHAI

Service by Publication No. 1850

LOH TSING YING (plaintiff)

vs.

ISAIA JACOB (defendant)

(Civil Su No. 82, 29th Yr. R. C.)

The object of this suit is an action for lawyer's fee.

The whereabout of the defendant being unknown, the plaintiff made application for service by publication upon the defendant in lieu of personal service, which has been granted. The case is scheduled to be heard at 4 p.m., March 27, 1940 at court room No. 2 in the provisional office of the Court, viz., 870 Weihaiwei Road, Shanghai. The Summons is served upon the defendant by posting the same on the Court Bulletin Board. The said defendant is hereby required to appear before the Court at the time specified above, otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in case of default.

BY THE COURT:

Dated Fourth day of March, 1940
(29th Yr. R. C.)

-2825

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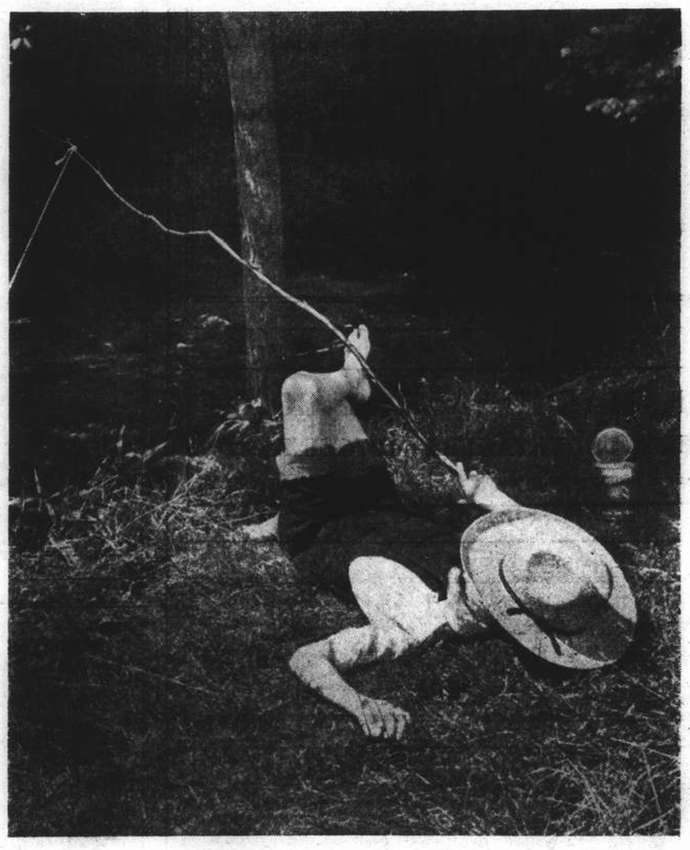

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STUDIES IN LYING

It is inevitable that the propaganda machine engineered by the indefatigable Dr. Goebbels should at times overreach itself, but mails recently to hand tell the story of how the Deutsche Nachrichten Bureau was forced by the ridicule of South American newspapers to "kill" one of its better and brighter stories. This news agency, with a lily-white reputation for truth, put out a story, alleged to have been received from its correspondent at Montevideo, that at the burial of the Admiral Graf Spee dead, British sailors attending the ceremony spat on the coffins and threw a dead cat into one of the graves. The story obviously the invention of a foul, depraved mind was laughed to scorn in South America, and the Deutsche Nachrichten Bureau was obliged to send out a second message "killing" the story. The German propaganda machine had invited ridicule, and, having got it, sought shamefacedly to cover up its slimy traces. It has often been said that the German broadcast propaganda has provided the British with more than a little entertainment, and the point has been made quite clear in an issue of the "News Review" for January 11, which has just come to hand. The magazine devotes a couple of pages to typical untruths which "Lord Haw-Haw" of Zeesen and his fellows launch daily on the air, and the various German newspaper agencies flood the newspaper offices of the neutral world. They swung into action quite early. On September 15, barely a fortnight after the outbreak of war the following was put on the air:—

> London is already practically starving on the tenth day of the war. Rich women who are still able to purchase what food there is at the expensive shops are robbed of their parcels by the poor. There has not been a drop of milk in the capital for the last three days. Women are standing in queues to obtain their household supplies which are getting scantier daily. There have been so many robberies during the black-out that all the big banks have had to remove their safes with money and valuables into the country.

It is interesting to note that this was broadcast in Polish and Lithuanian, and that the broadcasting authorities had just sufficient wits about them not to perpetrate the gaffe of publishing this in English. Readers will remember the German claim to have sunk H.M.S. Kestrel. That was exposed in this column at the time. H.M.S. Kestrel is the official name for the Fleet Air Arm training establishment at Worthy Down, Hampshire.

An even more amusing example of the stupidity of such methods is to be found in the German broadcast, in French, of December 2 in which an alleged broadcast by a French soldier said to have been taken prisoner was presented.

> "Last night a French lieutenant, Robert Meliande, of Mont-de-Marsan, was taken prisoner. Here he is to say a few words on how well he has been treated.

The very next day speaking over the French radio Robert Meliande reported "I am still happily in France." Again it will be remembered that during October the theme song of the German broadcasters was that H.M.Ss. Renown, Hood and Repulse had been sunk by German submarines or bombers. On November 17 another story was put on the air to the effect that the Renown, Repulse and the Hood had been repaired and sent to Canada for safety. The case of the Montevideo story is not the only one in which the German Propaganda machine has had to go into reverse, for on September 25 it claimed that eight French planes were brought down in a raid on Friederichshaven, and the next day admitted that no such raid had occurred. This might be a poor attempt to pretend to offer lip-service to the cause of accuracy, but the question will naturally be asked as to how the original story ever came about, unless it was an example of wishful thinking, on the part of the less fully instructed in the art of propaganda. Then it will be remembered that another fairy tale industriously spread by the Nazis was to the effect that the unscrupulous British Secret Service was responsible for practically every political assassination since the beginning of the century winding up with the broadcast that "Immediately after the murder of Calinescu, the whole population of Rumania felt convinced that it was an act of British villiany." The fact is, and it is one with which the Rumanians are perfectly well acquainted, that nine members of the illegal Nazi Iron Guard were shot on the spot for the murder. On November 27 Berlin broadcast that the previous week London had been raided, by German planes which flew a few yards above the rooftops, while anti-aircraft shells missing the raiders fell into a school where the children were sitting at their lessons. That broadcast was the first time Londoners ever heard of the affair, and it can readily be understood that it created not a little amusement.

"Where is the Ark Royal?" was the question repeatedly asked over the air during September, October and November. The answer was the publication of a picture of that vessel taken while she was in Cape Town harbour in December. It would be possible to fill many columns of similar instances of the inability of the German radio commentators to adhere to the truth, and their habit of exercising their unclean minds in the propagation of lies such as that which the Deutsche Nachrichten Bureau was shamed into "killing." But one more instance may be cited, again from a couple of German broadcasts. In one it was claimed that what Germany was doing in Poland had nothing to do with war. The next day a German air pilot was on the air with:—

> The whole town of Lwow was enveloped in fire and smoke. This indeed was a picture more beautiful than I was ever capable of imagining. I had the good luck to see the railway station and the numerous trains there blown up and scattered in all directions.

It had nothing to do with war, of course, but was an indulgence in a little gentle sadism. While fortunately the Allied press have up to the present refrained from applying to the Germans and their methods some of the more brutal epithets which were used in the last war, there cannot be the slightest doubt that they were justified then, and are being equally justified now. The past six months have shown that the Reich is just as guilty of brutality and mendacity as it was to be expected it would be. If such a broadcast campaign were likely to do much damage to the Allied cause it would be easy enough to combat it, but the fact is that it is destroying its own efficacy because of the methods employed, and does not at present call for corrective efforts. For the moment, however, it serves to bring a small ray of joy into the long hours of Britain's winter black-outs.

Private Eckford

There is a great deal to be said for the case put forward by a writer to the correspondence columns today in favour of making an appeal for a reprieve for Private Eckford now under sentence of death for the murder of a comrade. The man has had a fair trial, and everything that could be done for him in conformity with the law has been done. It now rests with the executive as to whether the man shall pay the final penalty for his crime. In considering that question factors have to be borne in mind which could not be considered in the course of a trial. They could not even be mentioned, but now that the case is removed from the Courts they may be dealt with. Of the fact that Eckford has broken the law and placed himself in danger of death there cannot be the slightest doubt, but circumstances under which he committed his crime may with justice be considered. It has to be remembered that the various forces stationed in Shanghai have been living under conditions incomparable with what they would ordinarily expect. They have been carrying out arduous duties and subjected to temptations from which they would normally be immune, and it may very well be that this completely senseless murder may find some explanation in the undue strain which has been placed upon the men in circumstances so strange. That at least is a point for the consideration of the authorities who must ultimately decide what shall happen to the condemned man. It is understood that the papers in the case have already been sent to Chungking, so that if action is to be taken it will have to be taken quickly. In any event it does seem desirable that if there are any arguments which could be put forward in favour of the prisoner, they should be prepared as quickly as possible, and that if there are reasons why the unstrained quality of mercy should be exercised they should be placed before the appropriate authorities while there is still time.

H.M.S. Hawkins

The report that H.M.S. Hawkins, flying the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir Henry Harwood, has arrived in Montevideo, will stir pleasant memories among Shanghailanders who remember this cruiser as perhaps the best-known British naval visitor to Shanghai, and who will undoubtedly feel proud that she is still in service on the scene of the greatest naval action of the present war. H.M.S. Hawkins was a visitor to Shanghai a good number of years ago, but she graced the British naval buoys more impressively than any other warship. On the great changes in naval design since the war, which ranged from the County class cruisers built on the lines of Empress liners, to the formidable but extremely ugly floating gun platforms like H.M.S. Nelson and Rodney, the layman is entitled to pass no opinion beyond the statement of the general impression made by appearance. In the case of Hawkins, the statement can be made that she looked like a warship and that counts for a lot in the esteem of the layman. Trim and sleek, with lines suggestive of speed, alertness and capacity for action, she deeply endeared herself to those who saw her alongside the Bund or in other Chinese ports where service duties with the British China Fleet took her. Like the modern sea travellers' preference which induces shipbuilders to put funnels on ships even if they were mere ornaments and unnecessary because they complete the picture of what a ship should appear, H.M.S. Hawkins had the looks of a warship. This, of course, does not mean that effectiveness was lacking. She should have been passed into the inglorious oblivion of the shipbreakers' yard some years ago, but re-armament necessities gave her another span of life and it is to be sure that she will give account of herself when the time comes. The appearance of this veteran in active service happily coincides with the return of another veteran, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Reginald Tyrwhitt, former Commander-in-Chief of the China Fleet. Admiral Tyrwhitt is one of the five Admirals of the Fleet restored from the retired list to the active list.

Financing the War

In another column the striking success of the National Savings Campaign in Britain is reported. Starting on November 22, and consequently now one hundred days old the campaign has resulted in no less a sum than £100,000,000 having been invested in national savings certificates, and defence bond investments. The two new forms of securities which the Government has issued consist of an old friend in the shape of the National Savings Certificates, in a rather more attractive presentation, and an issue of Three Per Cent. Defence Bonds purchasable in units of £5. Both the securities have the quality indispensable to the small investor, or possessor of limited capital of being immune from nominal depreciation, and it is stated no one will run the risk of having to sell them for less than they cost. The certificates of which investors can only hold a limited amount will not be subject to income tax. The Defence Bonds will be, but as the tax will not be deductible at source, those who are not liable to the tax will not need to claim repayment. No one may hold more than 500 certificates or £1,000 worth of Defence Bonds, so that it is apparent that the £100,000,000 represents the spreading of the investment over a very large number of subscribers, and a most hearty response. The excellence of that response is to be found in the fact that during the two-and-a-half years' currency of the War Savings Certificates, in the course of the last war, only £217,000,000 was subscribed, so that it is apparent that a greater effort is being made now than was the case over two decades ago. When this is shown to be the case after the very heavy Budget which Sir John Simon recently introduced, it is realized that the monetary capacity of the British is still a long way from nearing exhaustion. No schemes for compulsory saving such as have been introduced in other countries, have as yet been put forward. They have been discussed by some of the leading economists, but it is unlikely that they will be put into force unless it is shown that the voluntary scheme fails to come up to present expectations. Such a contingency is not to be feared, for the voluntary discipline of the democracy is thus being vindicated against the servile oppression to be witnessed in Germany itself. The remark has been made in Shanghai that probably some Britons would like to join in the movement along lines similar to those during the last war. The feasibility of the suggestion needs investigation and it is to be hoped that some public spirited man will take the matter up.

The Indian Impasse

The difficulties attendant upon any settlement of the Indian problem have been emphasized by the appeal, regarding the political situation in India, addressed to the people of the United States by Sir Abdoola Haroon, a member of the Central Assembly, and chairman of the Foreign Committee of the All-India Muslim League. The problem of how 90,000,000 Muslims can be fitted into any new picture which India may ultimately present is by no means easy of solution. The Hindu Congress seeks domination of the Hindus over the Mussulmans, and the latter do not now consent to any such thing and can never be expected to acquiesce in any arrangement which did not enable them to rank *pari passu* with the Hindus. The British task in this matter is made none the easier by the recalcitrant attitude of the Hindu Congress, and they are now faced with two alternatives, either to insist upon the Congress coming to terms with the Mussulmans and other minorities whose combined strength exceeds that of the Hindus, or she should concede the demands of the Congress and thus throw the whole of the peninsula into civil war. So much is heard of the demands of Gandhi and his followers that little attention is given to the rights of the Muslim community in India and those others whose rights are just as clearly defined as those of the people Congress represents. What Sir Abdoola Haroon in fact demands is the right of self-determination for the people he represents. There can be no gainsaying the justice of his claim, and the necessity that some arrangement should be arrived at whereby peace between the various portions of the Indian population should be ensured in any constitutional Government which may be eventually evolved for India. The case for the Muslims is one which should commend itself to public opinion in the United States where the principles of democracy still prevail. Where the Congress has failed up to the present to make any real contribution towards a settlement of this long outstanding question is that it underestimates the necessity of a prior conciliation of minority interests. Doubtless it is quite convinced of the honesty of its own intentions, and attributes the attitude of the Indian States, the Mussulmans and the Depressed Classes, to deliberate obstruction, political jealousy or selfish obscurantism. But its attitude carries no conviction to the minorities that they would be any better situated under Hindu dominance than they are at the present under British guidance. Unless Congess can effect a complete understanding with that portion of the population of India which does not at present share its views, the possibility of it ever attaining its ambitions seems still to be remote.

CANADIAN NEWSPRINT

Prices Back on Profitable Level

Although consumption of newsprint in the United States is up only about 3 per cent. over last year, Canadian newsprint producers have been benefiting from a combination of factors which might only occur once in a decade—or a lifetime. The premium on American funds, the curtailment of European exports, and the uncertainty surrounding Scandinavian shipments have combined with other influences to hoist the profits of Canada's paper makers. The month of November was an especially bright spot for newsprint companies and, although November's production schedules may not be attained for some time, the industry should contribute handsomely to the national income during 1940.

Producers of sulphite pulp have been particularly favoured by the course of events. Prices are now back to a profitable level and, with Great Britain seeking substantially larger supplies from the Scandinavian countries, the relatively small excess sulphite pulp capacity in Canada—in relation to total American requirements—is being put to fuller use.

The manufacture of kraft and better grade papers is more actively employed than for a great many years. The premium on the American dollar has blocked imports from the United States, exports have been at a higher rate due to curtailment of European production, and the domestic demand has been a third factor in creating a demand which has exceeded mill capacities. While certain business has represented restocking, unfilled orders in the industry are as high as they were several months ago and no let-down in operations is indicated before the spring.

Large Scandinavian Exports

In 1937, the Scandinavian countries exported over $200 million in forest products to the United Kingdom. About one-half of this was wood and timber an the other half pulp and paper. Finland alone shipped about $50 million of wood and $35 million of pulp and paper to Britain. With the country engaged in a bitter war, these exports are bound to be effected and, if mobilization of men continues to spread, the ability of Scandinavian countries to maintain export shipments will be restricted.

The average newsprint mill in Canada can produce and lay down paper in New York for a total cost of $40 when operations are around 70 per cent. of capacity. This means that the profit per ton on newsprint should be about $14.

On the basis of this profit margin, most Canadian newsprint companies should be able to show earnings equivalent to about 20 per cent. on the present market prices of the more popular securities. Meanwhile, there is the possibility that Scandinavian exports of newsprint will be curtailed. Actually, this would not create any scarcity of paper in the United States as American publishers buy about ten times as much newsprint from Canada as from the Scandinavian countries. But the psychological effect is more substantial as the threat of increased European imports cannot be used by publishers in their bargaining with Canadian producers. Now that Finland is mobilized and engaged in war, American imports of newsprint from that country will probably dry up completely.

IN PARENTHESIS

Kick-off

WILLIE: "Grandma, when are you going to start to play football?"

Grandma: "Why, darling, I can't play football."

Willie: "But daddy says he's going to buy a new car as soon as you kick off."

* * *

Monument

WHEN Sir John Carr was at Glasgow in the year 1807 he was asked to give his advice concerning the inscription to be placed upon the Nelson Monument, just then completed. He recommended this brief record: "Glasgow to Nelson."

"True," said the magistrate with whom he was talking, "and as there is the town of Nelson near us, we might add, 'Glasgow to Nelson nine miles.' Then the column could serve for a mile-stone and a monument."

* * *

Soft Pedal

WHEN Marshal Foch was visiting Detroit in 1921, some said to him: "You Frenchmen, with your flowing manners, do not impress me. It is all just so much hot air."

"Maybe," replied the Marshal, "but perhaps you have noticed that pneumatic tires, though filled with nothing else but air, enable automobiles to pass over the bumps in the road with comparative ease. So it is with life—good manners, though only possibly hot air, enable us to pass over the bumps of life without undue joltings."

* * *

Oddments

BECAUSE of war conditions and cold weather, there is a serious coal shortage in Germany. Not even Hitler can fuel all of the people all of the time.

We are astounded to learn that Great Britain is spending a million dollars an hour to carry on the war. Why, that is $40,000 more than it costs this country to carry on the peace!

Miss Katherine F. Lenroot, of the Children's Bureau, holds that Whittier's "The Barefoot Boy" is an affront to American kiddies. Uncle Sam's chillun got shoes.

The Metropolitan has had a realestate operation and is now expected to live. Grand opera is almost as hard to save as money and democracy.

The United States Census is starting a quiz contest that no one can possibly win. If you don't reply, you are fined, but even if you give the right answers you get no handsome prize.

At a scientists' meeting in Philadelphia, it was asserted that it is a mistake for girls to marry dance-band leaders. Can this mean that it would be better to let the species die out?

—Howard Brubaker in the "New Yorker."

Street Fighting Begun In South Viipuri

Reds Send Wave After Wave of Men Across Ice Of Bay to Take Port; Falling Snow Heartening Defenders; Finns Repulse Attacks on Flanks

Helsinki, Mar. 5.

RED Army forces sent wave after wave of men across the ice of Viipuri Bay in a determined bid to capture Viipuri and all surrounding points before nature aids the battered Finnish troops with a raging blizzard along the entire front. The Russians added pressure to their already furious drives along the whole Karelian Isthmus. Snow started falling lightly as the temperature dropped. With the decrease in temperature, Finnish hopes grew.

Finnish soldiers and civilians alike prayed that the weather would become worse in the next few days and further handicap the Russian progress on the Karelian front. Despite the determined suicide squads guarding Viipuri proper, it was generally admitted that only a blizzard could effectively halt the Russian steam-roller there.

If the snows come in time, the Finns will have more time to fortify their new main defence line on the Isthmus north-west of Viipuri, where they plan the stiffest resistance.

The strongest enemy attacks were still concentrated on the middle of the Mannerheim Line above Malko where, however, the Finnish artillery fire so far was reported to have managed to maintain the Finnish positions.

President Russian offensives round the south-eastern islands on the Bay of Viipuri were carried out, leading to the belief that the Soviet plan appears to be to reach the far western shore beyond Viipuri.

The eastern part of the lines of advancing Russian infantry continued to race across the ice in repeated efforts to crush the Finnish defence in and round Taipale. The Finnish air force renewed activity today, bombing enemy reinforcements and supply stations on the Isthmus, particularly across the frontier.—United Press.

Street Fighting in Viipuri

Haparanda, Mar. 5.

Fierce hand-to-hand clashes in the streets of Viipuri have begun in that port, reports from Helsinki reveal.

The Russians have captured the southern suburbs of Viipuri while the Finns still occupy the northern part of the port.

There was not much change in the other sectors of the Karelian front.—Havas.

Successes Hearten Finns

Helsinki, Mar. 5.

While Finnish rear-guards continue to hold up the Russian advance into Viipuri, a large Finnish army is now entrenched in new defensive positions behind the city.

Anxiety at Helsinki about the position at Viipuri and the situation generally has been somewhat relieved by news of Russian retreat from Nautsi and Finnish successes at Kollanjoki and elsewhere, and by signs that the March snowfall is beginning. The temperature at Helsinki last night was only slightly below zero.

Terrible conditions among children evacuated from the extreme eastern front are revealed in a report by Dr. and Mrs. Leppo, who investigated conditions in Oulu province. The report states that evacuated children were forced to travel by sleigh and under other exposed conditions. Many were hatless and stockingless, and 46 per cent. of them were ill with measles, bronchitis or pneumonia, while 755, representing eleven per cent., had died. The Hoover Committee today initiated a plan for the immediate despatch of six ambulance units and medical supplies for children. The Committee state that they urgently need funds.

Russian Attacks Repulsed

The latest Finnish communique claims that a Russian attempt to advance across the ice of Viipuri Bay has been repulsed. Soviet attacks between Viipuri Bay and Vuoksen, it is further stated, have been broken. The Russians, it is added, made several attacks round Ayrapass, but had to retreat with heavy losses.

The artillery of both sides was lively yesterday east of the Karelian Isthmus, especially at Taipale.

The communique continues: "Enemy attacks towards Pitkaranta, north-east of Lake Ladoga, were beaten back. Fighting continued all yesterday at Kollanjoki, the enemy losing

(Continued on page 8, col. 2)

Japan Demands 12 Germans

Remainder of Interned Men Wanted; Rumanian Oil to Be Shipped

FROM PERCY WHITEING
N.C.D.N. Special Correspondent in Japan

Tokyo, Mar. 5.

Japan has recently demanded the unconditional release of the remaining twelve Germans, who were taken off the Japanese liner, Asama Maru, I was informed here today. Mr. M. Tani, Foreign Vice-Minister, yesterday requested Sir Robert Craigie, British Ambassador in Japan, to expedite action in this case and he also referred to the Tientsin silver question, I was told.

The British Embassy here admitted that Tientsin matters were discussed between Mr. Tani and the Ambassador but were non-committal when questioned about the remaining Germans from the Asama Maru. British officials, however, admitted that the subject was still under discussion.

British quarters here seem doubtful as to how far the Japanese will go in demanding the release of the Germans as the first furore in Japan over the incident has died down. My own attitude is that the Japanese are fully determined to secure the release of remainder.

Legal Owners' Consent

The British attitude on the question of the surrender of the silver stocks in Tientsin is that such a move would be impracticable without the consent of the legal owners—the Chungking authorities. The Japanese, on the other hand, will consider the matter settled when the silver has been delivered to them. The authorities here are unconcerned, it is stated, whether or not Great Britain obtains the permission of the Chungking authorities for the handing over of the stocks.

It is believed that Sir Archibald Clark Kerr has been negotiating in Chungking in connection with this question and there are some indications that Chungking might agree to facilitate Britain's effecting a solution. If this is so, authorities state in Tokyo, British co-operation vis a vis new currency regulations, the lifting of the Tientsin blockade, and other questions in North China should come fairly easily.

Oil For Japan

The Foreign Office today confirmed that Japan and Rumania had agreed on a barter trade arrangement whereby Rumania would import Japanese goods, mainly cotton textiles, up to an appreciably large percentage of the value of Japan's imports of Rumanian products. Petroleum is obviously the "Rumanian products" mentioned in the agreement, it is stated here.

Japan's surplus cotton stocks are estimated to be between 400 and 700 million square yards. Utilizing these stocks to obtain Rumanian oil provides an interesting retort to American threats to place an embargo on the export of American oil to Japan. It is deemed unlikely that Britain will interfere with the shipment of Rumanian oil to Japan, although the latter country recently stated that she was contemplating a surveillance of cargoes entering Vladivostok.

This question, as far as Japan was concerned, had not arisen yet, a Navy spokesman stated, and he added that Japan would not tolerate belligerent interference with Japanese shipping in Pacific waters.

Neutral Vessels Carrying German Coal Detained

Italian Shipments from Rotterdam Said Ended

London, Mar. 5.

"Any ships which now sail as neutral vessels carrying German coal from Rotterdam will be detained, and already today two such vessels have been detained," announced Mr. R. H. Cross, Minister of Economic Warfare, in the House of Commons this afternoon.

Asked whether any German coal was being exported in Italian vessels from Rotterdam to Italy, Mr. Cross replied: "That has now ceased."—Reuter.

Italian Colliers Leave

Rotterdam, Mar. 5.

More Italian colliers with German coal for Italy are expected to leave today, in an attempt to run the British blockade. Six colliers left Rotterdam yesterday.—Reuter.

Petition by Shanghai Lawyer Denied

U.S. Supreme Court Will Not Review Allman Case

Washington, Mar. 5.

The Supreme Court today denied the petition by Dr. J. L. Winkelman, Dutch lawyer practicing in Shanghai, for a review of the Lower Court decision refusing to allow him the recovery of U.S.$6,100.

Dr. Winkelman alleged this sum was due him as a result of a split in partnership with Mr. Roy Allman, American attorney who formerly resided at Shanghai.—United Press.

North of Creek "Press Gangs" Investigated

Evidence of Practice And Camp in Pootung Brought to Light

Although repeated denials of the practice had been made by the Japanese spokesmen here, the "North-China Daily News" yesterday received definite confirmation of the widespread reports that the Japanese are forcibly removing young Chinese men from the area north of the Soochow Creek—recently reopened to the Chinese generally—and using them on work projects in Pootung and elsewhere. A number of concrete cases of such abductions, in Chapei, Hongkew, Wayside and Yangtszepoo, have come to light, indicating an organized "slave traffic" which fully justifies the apprehension now felt by the Chinese population generally, a feeling which has already been reflected in the columns of the Chinese press.

In many instances the Chinese victims of this racket have simply vanished leaving no trace. In some cases they have been lucky enough to elude the "press gang" operating on the streets at dusk or at night, at the same time seeing their less fortunate brethren in the clutches of the kidnappers. In one instance a coolie was taken to a labour concentration camp in Pootung, where he was lodged with about 100 others under a guard of armed Japanese and Chinese. He managed to escape and tell his story. Already the spiriting away of all these young Chinese, some of them married and the heads of families, has had a marked discouraging effect on the return of the Chinese population to the northern areas and has created a state there approaching panic.

Scare Created Among Chinese

In this connection it is learned that mill workers, delivery coolies and others having business over the bridges are reluctant to go into the area, while the male servants of families residing "north of the Creek" are fearful of appearing on the streets, especially after dark. Kidnappings have been reported close to the bridges over the Soochow Creek as well as at various points in the district generally, near the Hongkew Market, the North Railway Station, in the vicinity of the large mills, and so forth. No part of the reopened area seems safe.

Various cases can be quoted in evidence of the virtual slave traffic.

At 5.30 a.m. on Monday, some forty minutes before sunrise, a Chinese witness was walking along Boone Road near the intersection of North Szechuen Road when he saw three men stop some Chinese labourers and force three of them to accompany them. One of the victims made a struggle but apparently did not succeed in escaping. The witness was unable to ascertain whether the abductors were Chinese, Korean or Japanese.

Shot by Soldiers

The day previous a Chinese was walking in Chapei, west of the North Railway Station, when, according to his story, four Japanese soldiers seized him for the purpose of forcing him into a labour corps. He made a break away from them, and he was immediately fired upon and slightly wounded. He had run far enough, however, to regain his freedom and he made his way back to the Settlement south of the Soochow Creek. The next morning he sought medical aid and he is now in a local hospital under treatment for two bullet wounds in his legs. A full report of his experience has been made to the proper authorities. Foreign observers have previously noted the presence of young Chinese with their hands tied behind their backs in the neighbourhood of the North Station, in Chapei.

A few days before the shooting near the North Station, a young Chinese was walking in the vicinity of Yangtszepoo Road and Thorburn Road when he was accosted by two men in foreign clothes who spoke a language which he recognized as Japanese. He was ordered to stop and to go with the men to a canvas-covered motor-lorry parked at the kerb near by. He noticed that at

(Continued on page 8, col. 2)

U.S. Expeditionary Force Planned For Army of Finland

S. Africa Donates Funds for Finnish Needs; Finn Army Leaders Oppose Inequitable Peace

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

Capetown, Mar. 5.

The Government of the Union of South Africa, in response to an appeal by the League of Nations, has decided to make available £50,000 for the purchase of commodities to be given to the Finnish Government.—Reuter.

S. Africa Planes in Finland

Stockholm, Mar. 5.

The Gloucester Gauntlet fighting planes which were released by South Africa for the Finns have arrived in Finland.

There has recently been a great speedup in the delivery of foreign aircraft to Finland. More than 100 'planes from America, France, Italy and Sweden are now in action, including over 50 British fighters and bombers.—Reuter.

U.S. Expeditionary Force

New York, Mar. 5.

Plans for an American expeditionary force to Finland were announced today by Captain Albert Stenberg, commander of the Finnish war veterans of the United States. It is hoped to make the force 3,000 strong—Reuter.

Finns Against Unfair Peace

Stockholm, Mar. 5.

The possibility of peace proposals being advanced for the Finnish war as soon as the Russians have entered Viipuri, and speculation about the political situation in Finland, are occupying the close attention of foreign diplomatic circles here.

The internal political situation in Finland is now considered to be at least as important as the military situation.

The position appears to be that not only German but Scandinavian circles would like to see peace made in Finland, but it is believed that Field Marshal Mannerheim and the Army leaders would resolutely oppose any proposal to make peace on terms which they regarded as unsatisfactory.—Reuter.

Finns Inspire Balkan Peoples

London, Mar. 5.

"Finland's heroic fight has altered the whole atmosphere in the Balkans, and has made it hopeful again," declared the former Colonial Secretary, Mr. L. S. Amery, at a meeting of the Near and Middle East Association yesterday, at which the audience included many members of the Diplomatic Corps.

"The Balkan nations," he added, "have seen that if a small people like the Finns can make such a magnificent fight, there is good hope that the Balkans can save themselves if they stand together."

Dealing with German aims, Mr. Amery said she might consider that economic overlordship was enough, but on the other hand she might need, for example, all Rumania's oil, not merely that part for which she could afford to pay.

"As for Britain," he continued, "our wish is that the Balkans may be spared the horrors of war. The war must end with a situation in which it is impossible for Germany to make another attempt to dominate Europe. That would be impossible if the Germans were surrounded by a loose congerie of states without real unity."

"For the sake of permanent peace," Mr. Amery concluded, "it is essential that the Balkans be united in one or more commonwealths that can work amicably together."—Reuter.

British Airmen Fly Over Czechoslovakia

Pictured after their return to their base "somewhere in France" are members of the Royal Air Force, who participated in recent reconnaissance flights over Germany, penetrating as far as Vienna and Prague, Czechoslovakia. All planes returned safely to their base.

Allies Review Gains in Six Months of Warfare

Naval War Going Against Reich; Nazi Initial Advantage in Air Now Lost; Land War Static

London, Mar. 4.

COLD figures give an insight into the past six months of sea warfare and prove, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that the Allies today enjoy overwhelming superiority on the high seas, British naval experts told a Havas correspondent this evening. During the first two weeks of the war, German submarines destroyed Allied shipping totalling 130,985 tons. After organization of the convoy system, however, shipping losses immediately fell and in November, they were only one-third the losses suffered during September.

Despite Germany's concentrated effort to build more and more U-boats, one quarter of her submarine force has been destroyed according to conservative estimates. In 1918, the British naval observers recalled, Germany carried on unrestricted sea warfare with such severity that her U-boats accounted for 2,561,000 tons of shipping in ten months. Compared to Allied losses to date, that figure is enormous.

During the first five months of the present war, it was pointed out, the Allies lost less than 500,000 tons of their shipping as compared to an average of 1,280,000 tons destroyed during five months in 1918.

Moreover, learning from the experience of the Great War, the Allies instituted the convoy system right at the outset of the war and immediately embarked on a large-scale building programme to make good the losses that they must suffer.

Germans Lack Bases

Another great factor in sea warfare today is the great reduction of naval bases held by the Reich overseas, for Germany no longer possesses the sixteen halting-places that she had along the African and American coasts during the last war.

Britain, despite the loss of the battleships Royal Oak and Courageous, still has a Navy comprising eleven battleships of between 29,000 and 33,000 tons, fifty cruisers, 160 destroyers, 200 minesweepers and a large number of auxiliaries.

Following the loss of the pocket-battleship Admiral Graf Spee and the warship Blucher, as well as a great proportion of her submarines, Germany's Navy has only five battleships of between 14,000 and 26,000 tons, and a correspondingly small number of smaller war vessels. She has only two battleships of 40,000 tons and five heavy cruisers under construction.

The magnetic mine that Germany launched on the world's helpless mercantile marine and which was the cause of most of the Allies' shipping losses, today is no longer an unbeatable enemy. British naval experts have discovered means to combat it and losses due to it are decreasing day by day.

Finally, the British naval experts concluded, British coasts from the Dover Strait to the Shetland Islands now are protected by a veritable underwater Maginot Line of mines and nets.—Havas.

French Military Review

Paris, Mar. 4.

The first six months of Allied-German warfare came to an end yesterday evening and, reviewing hostilities in that period of time, French military experts emphasized today that there has as yet been no heavy fighting along the front between the Rhine and the Moselle, where the Maginot and Siegfried Lines are drawn up before each other.

In spite of the Reich's previously avowed intention to wage only "blitzkrieg" (lightning war) if war ever became necessary, the past half-year has seen only minor patrol encounters and small-scale surprise raids.

In the first few weeks of the war, before the final fall of Poland, the French Army pushed ahead to create a diversion and thus aid the Polish forces. When the need for this diversion passed, however, the French troops were withdrawn to more heavily fortified positions under the immediate protection of the Maginot Line.

On the sea, the military experts continued, the six months have told a tale of wanton German torpedoeing and mining of merchant vessels in a vain effort to break the evertightening grip of the Allied blockade.

Furthermore, British submarines sank at least two German warships in the same period, and the loss of two war vessels means more to the German Navy than a similar loss does to the British Navy, the French experts pointed out.

Warfare in the air was launched with Germany enjoying temporary superiority, but as the weeks passed, despite this initial advantage, Germany failed to interrupt North Sea navigation and Allied air forces soon wiped out whatever superiority the enemy had at first.

Allied warplanes have almost always proved successful in aerial fights despite the vaunted speed and armaments of the German planes. Moreover, the Royal Air Force's recent repeated "bomphlet" and flare raids over Berlin cannot but reflect on the efficiency and power of the German air defenders, the French military observers concluded.—Havas.

Hundred Killed in Railway Disaster

Japanese Train Hurled Into Ravine; Landslide Destroys Bridge

Tokyo, Mar. 5.

At least 107 persons were killed when a six-coach passenger and freight train plunged off a bridge into a ravine in north-eastern Japan early today.

An avalanche that during the night destroyed the railway bridge was the cause of the accident.

Only 23 of the 130 passengers on the train were believed to have escaped death. They occupied the last coach of the train.

Five of the six coaches and the engine plunged into the ravine, 25 metres below the bridge. The engine and one coach fell into a swirling stream, while the four other coaches were half-buried in 10 feet of snow on the river bank.

Fire started in the four coaches, apparently from the heating stoves in the coaches. A number of passengers were believed to have perished in the flames.

Eight Seriously Injured

Of the 23 saved, eight were reported to have been seriously injured.

All officials of the train were reported to have been killed.

The accident occurred in Yamagate prefecture at about 8.40 o'clock this morning. The train was bound for Saka-machi from Yonezawa.

The railway bridge was over the Ara river and it is located a short distance from the Mt. Yokone tunnel between Oguni and Tamagawaguchi on the Yonezawa-Sakamachi line.

About 20 metres of the bridge was destroyed by the avalanche, it was reported.

Medical supplies were rushed to the scene of the disaster on a relief train, but the deep snow hampered rescue work. The Young Men's Association along the railway in Yamagata Prefecture were mobilized this morning to assist in rescue work.—Domei.

Japanese Peace Terms To Be Announced

Settlement of China War Being Sought

Tokyo, Mar. 5.

The Government will issue a statement in the near future, probably about the middle of this month, it is understood, setting forth Japan's tentative peace terms—or what are called in official circles here "the formula for the disposal of the China Incident."

These terms have already been communicated to the House of Peers and the House of Representatives, at private sessions.

The China Affairs Board met in conference this evening to discuss the "formula."

The date of the issue of the statement may be timed to be simultaneous with the opening of the political conference at Nanking, which will proceed the inauguration of the new Central Government of China, under Mr. Wang Ching-wei.—Reuter.

Indian Congress Leader Resigns from Party

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

Lahore, Mar. 5.

Dr. Mahomed Alam, deputy leader of the congress Party of the Punjab Legislative Assembly, has resigned his membership of the Party.

"It is the duty of every Muslim to rally under one banner, to consolidate the position of the Muslim community," he said. It is understood that he has not yet decided whether or not to join the Muslim League.—Reuter.

Brave Act in Shanghai Rewarded by King

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

London, Mar. 5.

His Majesty the King today bestowed on Chief Engine Room Artificer Arthur Frederick Anderson, R.N., formerly employed at the Royal Navy Office in H.M. Consulate, Shanghai, the Medal of the Order of the British Empire (Empire Gallantry Medal) for conspicuous gallantry during a shooting affray in Shanghai on July 25, 1938.

Mr. Anderson, who unarmed, brought down with a flying rugby tackle an armed would-be assassin, who shot and wounded Mr. Yih Kyi-van, a member of the Salt Revenue Bureau of the "Reformed" Government, on Avenue Road. Braving the shots fired at him, he gave chase with Det. Sergt. J. Y. Hillhouse, who arrested the man after Mr. Anderson had brought him to the ground. His Majesty warmly congratulated Mr. Anderson on his brave act.

***As explained in the "North-China Daily News" yesterday, the Empire Gallantry Medal ranks only just below the Victoria Cross in official estimation.

First British War Loan Launched

£300,000,000 Three Per Cent. Issue Over 15 to 19 Years, Issue at Par

London, Mar. 5.

A war loan limited to £300,000,000 was announced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir John Simon, in the House of Commons this afternoon.

The new loan will be for 15 to 19 years, carrying an interest of three per cent. and will be issued at par. Lists will open on March 12 and close the following day.

The Chancellor said the country's very large national expenditure had been so far financed by the additional taxation imposed last September, by an appreciable increase in the volume of Treasury Bills and the ever-mounting proceeds of a very successful savings campaign since November.

The Government's appeal for subscriptions to a large loan had necessarily to be delayed until it was felt the market was ripe for its issue. The time for this had now arrived.

Borrowing since the outbreak of the war had all been for short periods. The new loan, however, would be for a period of 15 to 19 years, and would carry interest of three per cent. to be issued at par. That rate accorded with the Government's avowed policy of borrowing as cheaply as possible, and at the same time it was a reasonable one from the investors' viewpoint.

Repayable at Par., October, 1959

The loan would be repayable at par on October 15, 1959, but the Treasury reserved the right of redemption, partly or wholly, at any time after October 14, 1955, on three months' notice.

It would therefore be known as the Three Per Cent War Loan, 1955-59. The amount of the issue would be limited to £300,000,000.

The Government would have to borrow considerably more than that during the next twelve months, said Sir John, but a first issue, for a limited amount was convenient to the Treasury from several viewpoints, and it would also be in the general interests of the lender.

Ten per cent. of all subscriptions would be payable on application and the balance on April 15 next.

Subject to certain safeguards, he proposed offering non-resident subscribers exemptions from taxation somewhat similar to those attaching to some of their loans in the last war—Reuter.

Britain Resolved to Keep Up Overseas Trade

Export Licensing Delays Eliminated; Buyers Given Every Aid; No Shortage of Materials

London, Mar. 5.

GREAT Britain's determination to maintain to the fullest possible extent her trade with countries overseas, notwithstanding the war, is expressed in a statement issued here by a spokesman of the Department of Overseas Trade.

"It was, of course, inevitable," the statement declares, "that the outbreak of war should give rise to a brief period of uncertainty and hesitation in all countries. So far, however, as the United Kingdom is concerned, this phase is definitely passing and her manufacturers and traders are more than ever ready to respond to the demands of their overseas customers, in the knowledge that the maintenance of her export trade is vital to the successful prosecution of the war and that the Government is earnest in its declared intention of doing all within its power to promote it."

Though it had been necessary to take measures to control the export of certain goods by licence, the statement goes on, the greater proportion of normal exports remained unaffected and where export licences were necessary, the delays which at the outset occurred in issuing them, had now been eliminated.

Similarly, it is declared, though some control of certain materials for manufacture is necessary, there is no reason, so far as can be foreseen, to apprehend any current shortage of the materials required for the manufacture of the bulk of the goods forming the normal export trade of the United Kingdom.

Advance Allocations

Arrangements were moreover being made to enable the major exporting industries to plan their future production for export by allocating to them in advance the materials they would require.

"The war may being occasional difficulties and uncertainties," the statement says. "Britain's traditional mastery of the sea will continue to ensure that there shall be free access to and from her ports and that we may look with confidence to the maintenance of that interchange of goods which in war time, as in peace time, is so valuable alike to those who buy and those who sell.

"Those countries with which she has conducted trade in the past may be assured that in return for the goods she will be wanting to buy from them, they will be able to buy from her most, if not all, of the goods they have obtained from her in the past and that her standards of quality and workmanship will be maintained."

The statement points out that the fact that a commodity is included in the Prohibited List does not mean that its export from the United Kingdom was prohibited, but merely that it cannot be exported except under licence.

Buyers Should Not Hesitate

This fact should not, it is stressed, deter buyers from endeavouring to purchase any particular commodity in the United Kingdom. If they would place firm orders, the United Kingdom exporter could immediately test the licence position and act accordingly, either proceeding with the order, armed with the licence, or notifying the buyer that the order could not be executed.

The statement recalls that at a meeting of the Overseas Committee of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, held in London on December 6, 1939, the Secretary reported that export licences were being issued by the Export Licensing Department without delay.

"If the United Kingdom exporter has reason to believe," the statement adds, "that a licence is unreasonably withheld he can, as a number have done already, consult the Department of Overseas Trade with a view to the decision being modified or reversed. The Department is also charged with the duty of helping to remove any other difficulties encountered by the exporter arising from any of the other numerous forms of control."

British Commercial, Diplomatic and Consular Officers outside the United Kingdom are, the statement concludes, always ready to investigate and, if necessary, report to the Department of Overseas Trade specific cases of difficulty experienced in obtaining United Kingdom supplies.—Reuter.

Unemployment Drops In England

Total Jobless Now Set at 1,504,000 People

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Mar. 5.

Britain's unemployed decreased only 14,796 since January, but it was estimated that there would be a further drop of 200,000, according to the latest figures announced by the Ministry of Labour.

Another survey since the official count was taken on February 12, and an improvement in weather conditions, are responsible for the prediction of a larger decline in registered unemployed.

The total of unemployed on February 12 was 1,504,000, compared with 1,518,000 on January 15 and 1,896,000 a year ago.—Reuter.

Nothing Doing in West

Paris, Mar. 5.

Reverting to its previous brevity, the latest French communique on military operations on the Western Front merely states: "Nothing to report."—Reuter.

Holland Roused by Nazi Attacks

Neutrals Sustain Most Shipping Losses During Past Week in Sea War

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Mar. 5.

Total Allied and neutral shipping losses for the week ending March 3 were eight vessels, representing 21,231 tons. This figure was stated to be less than half of the average tonnage lost weekly since the outbreak of the war. Five neutral ships were lost, representing 13,954 tons.

It is officially stated that British mercantile tonnage sunk to date as a result of enemy attacks on shipping, totals approximately 620,000 tons, of which two-thirds have already been replaced by new construction and captures from the enemy, leaving a net loss of less than one-third of the total.

German losses from captures and sinkings for the first six months of the war are officially stated as approximately 271,000 tons; including 22 ships captured, with a total of 94,500 tons, and 25 scuttled with a tonnage of approximately 154,000.—Reuter.

Holland Grows Alarmed

Amsterdam, Mar. 5.

The growing number of German air attacks on Dutch merchant ships is arousing consternation in Holland.

It is believed that a new and more serious phase of German procedure against neutral shipping has now set in.

Dutch shipping circles state that the simple fact of sailing the seas is apparently regarded as a crime which justifies attack. This seems to be the meaning of the broadcast warning given by Admiral Ernst Raeder, commander-in-chief of the German Navy, last Sunday, when he stated no real protection could be afforded to neutral shipping in war zones "so long as England sticks to her present methods."

Today's newspapers here are full of fresh details of the attacks on Dutch shipping yesterday.

The tragedy of the small Dutch coaster Elziena, which sank after she was bombed and machine-gunned, her captain and engineer being killed, is the main story in all Dutch newspapers.

The "Rotterdamsche Courant," which often reflects the views of the Dutch Government, this morning takes the very unusual step of writing a leading article about this new phase of German warfare. (In Holland leading articles are nearly always in the evening papers, which are the main editions.)

The paper says: "This method of war arouses the deepest indignation, and is a flagrant violation of the rights of neutral shipping.

"About the identity of the planes there can be no doubt. The German war communiques of the last week have made so much fuss about the activity of the German Air Force over the North Sea, while no British attack on neutral shipping has ever been reported, that all doubt is excluded. It may be expected that the Dutch Government will definitely establish the identity of the attacking planes as soon as possible, then make a serious protest in proper quarters and demand satisfaction. Our Government can be assured of the approval and support of our whole people."

Another Dutch Ship Lost

The Dutch steamer Rijnstroom, of 695 tons, which left the Down yesterday for Amsterdam, has failed to arrive at its destination, and it is regarded as certain that she has been sunk. A lifeboat, lifebelts and a quantity of merchandise believed to belong to her have been found floating. It is hoped that the crew of twelve escaped in the ship's other boat.

Three survivors of the crew of five of the small Dutch coastal vessel Elziena, which was the victim of an attack by a German bomber, are reported to have been landed at a port on the north-east coast of England after 38 hours at sea on a raft. The master and the engineer were killed as a result of the bombing, and two of the survivers were injured. The Elziena indicated her nationality by large flags painted on her side.—Reuter.

Nine Dutch Vessels Attacked

Amsterdam, Mar. 5.

Nine Dutch trawlers and freighters were either bombed or machine-gunned by German planes in the North Sea yesterday. One vessel was sunk while two seamen were killed and a large number wounded.

These attacks caused a most unfavourable impression throughout Holland, which is all the more remarkable since the Dutch press had expressed sympathy with the Italian protest to Great Britain in the question of the rights of neutral states.—Havas.

German Ships Distressed

Reykjavik, Mar. 5.

S.O.S. messages were picked up here over the week-end from two German steamers, the Wolfsburg (6,201 tons), and the Arucas (3,369 tons). The Wolfsburg gave her position north-west of Iceland, and the Arucas gave hers as south-west of Hornafjord. The message from the Arucas said that she was sinking rapidly.—Reuter.

Scottish Trawler Blown Up

London, Mar. 5.

A Scottish trawler, the Ben Attow, 156 tons, blew up in a terrific explosion

(Continued on page 8, col. 2)

British Reconnaissance Plane Sinks U-Boat at Mouth of River Elbe

Lone R.A.F. Craft Attacks Submarine in Schillig Roads; Total of 114 Nazi Planes Downed So Far

London, Mar. 5.

A German submarine was attacked in the Schillig roads, at the mouth of the Elbe, yesterday afternoon by an aircraft of the Royal Air Force and is believed to have been destroyed, according to an announcement by the Ministry of Air.

The aircraft was on reconnaissance duty when the submarine was sighted in shallow water on the surface. Four bombs were dropped, one of which registered a direct hit between the conning tower and the stern. After the attack the submarine was seen to be enveloped in a cloud of greyish-black smoke, with only the upper part of its conning tower visible above water.—Reuter.

London, Mar. 5.

The British "profit and loss" recapitulation for the first six months of hostilities, released yesterday, revealed that 45 British planes were lost to 114 lost by the Germans.

Forty-three Royal Air Force planes were lost in the course of attacks on German naval bases, harbours, docks and mine laying bases and two were shot down on the German side of the Siegfried Line.

The German losses included 51 fighters, it was claimed. Forty-two German planes were said to have been destroyed on the West Front and near the Heligoland Bight and 59 were destroyed in raids on the British east coast.—United Press.

Mr. Welles Tells of Berlin Visit

Germans Bitter Against Britain; U.S. Press Hits Aggressive Nazi Demands

Lausanne, Mar. 5.

The United States Under-Secretary of State, Mr. Sumner Welles, arrived here at 3.50 p.m. for a two day rest before entraining for Paris on Wednesday to continue his tour of European capitals to investigate the situation of the war and the possibilities of peace.

Mr. Welles was confined to bed today with a slight attack of grippe. Despite the attack, Mr. Welles dictated at great length to his secretaries both last night and early today.

Mr. Welles was expected to remain three days in Paris and then three days in London. After visiting London he will return to Paris for one day and then leave for Rome to sail home on March 18.

In an interview with newspapermen after his arrival here, Mr. Welles described his trip from Germany.

"I saw many German soldiers digging up the earth," he declared. "Near the town of Estein, close to the German, French and Swiss frontiers, at a bend of the Rhine where our train swerved very close to front line positions, we saw groups of German soldiers and French soldiers so close they could have called clearly to each other. A German official aboard our train said they often did, and told me that once near the same spot the French had raised a sign, 'If you don't shoot we won't shoot.'

"He admitted this comradeship was not good for wartime morale and that it had stopped after the first few weeks of the war. Recently, however, it has developed again.

"The German official claimed that in one instance the French sign said, 'Don't shoot; wait until the British come.' This is characteristic of the Germans when they speak of the war. They are always bitter towards the English, but profess sympathy toward the French, contending that the latter really don't want to fight."—United Press.

Invitation to Dr. Schacht

Berne, Mar. 5.

Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, "financial wizard" of the Reich who formerly was Finance Minister and Reichsbank President, was invited by Mr. Sumner Welles, President Roosevelt's official representative, to visit the United States, the "National Zeitung" reported today. The invitation was tendered, it added, when Mr. Welles conferred with Dr. Schacht during his three-day visit to Berlin.—Havas.

U.S. Press Deplore Nazi Terms

New York, Mar. 5.

Reports of the extreme demands made by Herr Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister, in his talk with Mr. Sumner Welles, American Under-Secretary of State, are generally accepted as authentic by newspapers reaching here from all parts of the country. They deplore what they describe as the extreme and aggressive nature of German claims.

The German argument that Great Britain is strangling the world, is rejected and rebounds in the form of another argument that America prefers Great Britain's domination of the seas to German domination.

"The probability that anything momentous will come from the visit of Mr. Sumner Welles is unfortunately not great," says the "Boston Herald" today.

This belief is very generally repeated in editorial comment throughout the United States.

"Herr Hitler was not bluffing," writes the "Washington Post." "It follows that as a feeler for peace—if it ever was that—the mission of Mr. Sumner Welles is finished."—Reuter.

Storm Ravages U.S. North-East Coast

Freezing Temperatures Add to Damage by Wind

New York, Mar. 5.

Freezing rainstorms pelted the United States' north-eastern seaboard yesterday and today leaving that region struggling under a sheath of ice.

Hundreds of power lines and trees fell under the weight of ice on lines and branches. The suburban areas and even streets in Manhattan were littered with the broken limbs of trees and many streets were impassable.

The forty-miles an hour wind spread today and New England forecasts predicted continued rain and snowstorms.

The Columbia Broadcasting System was forced to cancel many programmes because of disrupted communications.

The Connecticut Light and Power Company reported that nearly every town in Connecticut suffered from the storms.

In the Bronx district in New York a thousand fire alarm boxes were out of order and numerous false alarms were caused by short circuits. Repairmen imported from Pennsylvania to New Jersey expected restoration of communications would require several days.—United Press.

New Cabinet Changes Rumoured in London

Lord Chatfield's Departure Forecast by Observers

London, Mar. 5.

Political quarters here today forecast a possible Cabinet reshuffle before the House of Commons rises for the Easter recess, possibly as a result of the resignations of Lord Chatfield, Secretary for the Co-ordination of Defence; Mr. Leslie Burgin, Minister of Supply, Mr. R. H. Dorman-Smith, Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, and Mr. W. S. Morrison, Minister of Food.

They predicted that such a move would result either in the creation of a separate or small War Cabinet which would concentrate on the prosecution of war, excluding departmental duties, or the reconstruction of Cabinet personnel on the basis of criticisms of their individual work. Political quarters believed the latter alternative to be the more probable.—United Press.

North of Creek "Press Gangs" Investigated

(Continued from page 7)

the moment another Chinese was being forced into the vehicle. At this juncture a public omnibus made a halt at the corner and the intended victim of the press gang managed to board it. Once on the bus, he said, he looked back at the standing lorry and saw between twenty and thirty Chinese inside it. He thanked his lucky star for a narrow escape.

Taken to Pootung Camp

The most illuminating case, however, concerns a young married Chinese, a resident of the Wayside district and a mill worker by trade. This man was halted on Liaoyang Road at 5 a.m. on February 15 by a Japanese soldier who made him accompany him to a Japanese military post near by. As he showed signs of resistance he was threatened with shooting. Half an hour later he was bundled into a covered truck with about forty other able-bodied Chinese and driven to one of the eastern wharves. They were placed in a large boat which was towed by a launch to the Pootung side. There they disembarked and were marched for a couple of hours until they reached a camp, surrounded by barbed wire and guarded by a small force of Japanese soldiers and a larger force of Chinese police. He estimated that there were fifty conscripts in the camp before the arrival of the fresh lot.

The following morning all the prisoners were taken out to perform highway construction work, still under guard. In the evening they were returned to the camp. They were given reasonably good food but were not paid a cent for their hard work. After a week the new prisoner and some of his fellows succeeded in escaping at night and they made a long trek finally reaching the bank of the Whangpoo. The young man who had been kidnapped in Liaoyang Road managed to return to the Shanghai side of the river last week, much weakened by his precarious journey. He is now under treatment at a local hospital—south of the Soochow Creek.

Reported Shipped to Nanking

Another case deals with a young Chinese who is reported to have been abducted near the north end of the Garden Bridge two weeks ago and sent to Nanking to work as a coolie. This man has managed to inform his relatives of his whereabouts by letter. He is believed to be still in Nanking.

In yet another instance a Chinese was forcibly removed from the street in Hongkew near the Chapoo Road Bridge on February 25. No trace has been found of this man.

Street Fighting Begun In South Viipuri

(Continued from page 7)

1,200 men. The Finns captured an enemy supporting post in the Kuhmo region. At Petsamo the enemy retreated northwards from Nautsi, about a mile and a half to the north.

"The Finnish air force bombed a concentration of enemy troops and Soviet columns. Soviet planes bombed a number of places, including Wilmnstrano, where serious damage was done. No casualties have hitherto been reported. Four Soviet planes were brought down, and two others are believed to have been brought down."—Reuter.

Russians Claim More Towns

Moscow, Mar. 5.

"On March 4, in the area of Viipuri Bay, we occupied Uuraansaari Island, with the town and fortress of Trongsund, Tejarinsaari and three towns on the western coast of Viipuri Bay," states a Russian communique issued here today.

"In the fortress of Trongsund, we captured three batteries of naval long-range guns, a great number of machine-guns and rifles, and ammunition," it adds.—Reuter.

Swedes Beat Red Unit

Stockholm, Mar. 5.

Swedish volunteers, carrying out a reconnaissance patrol at the Finnish front, yesterday encountered a Russian detachment four times as numerous, according to a dispatch from Helsinki. After bitter fighting, it is stated, the Russians were driven off losing 200 men. Swedish losses are said to have been slight.—Reuter.

Holland Roused by Nazi Attacks

(Continued from page 7)

off the Scottish east coast, it was learned yesterday. The crew of nine was lost.

Another steamer, the Swedish ss. Lagadolm, was sunk by an explosion west of Scotland. It was believed the entire crew of 27 men was saved.

It was announced that the 10,516-ton British steamship Charles F. Meyer, sent out an SOS yesterday, reporting that it had been torpedoed off the south-east coast. The crew was abandoning the ship. Coastal life-boats were en route to the ship's assistance.—United Press.

Finnish Ship Torpedoed

New York, Mar 4.

Thirty-six members of the crew of the Finnish steamer Wilja, which was torpedoed by a U-boat after three hours' sailing from the English coasts, arrived here today aboard their rescue vessel, the Dutch steamer Maasdam. They will be returned to the Netherlands.—Havas.

H.M.S. Hawkins at Montevideo

Montevideo, Mar. 5.

The British 9,800-ton cruiser Hawkins, with Rear-Admiral Sir Henry Harwood aboard, has arrived here for a one-day visit. It is understood that no fuel or supplies will be taken on board.—Reuter.

Naval Battle Denied

Montevideo, Mar. 5.

Denying recent rumours of a new naval battle off the south Atlantic coast, officers of H.M.S. Hawkins told the United Press no German vessels had been sighted recently.—United Press.

U-boat Near West Indies

New York, Mar. 5.

The Mackay Radio station here yesterday intercepted an SOS from the 5,841-ton British freighter El Cervo stating that it was "being chased by a submarine." The ship gave its location as approximately 1,000 miles east off the Virgin Islands.—United Press.

Mr. Saito Expects Expulsion

Veteran Japanese Diet Member Refuses to Quit Voluntarily

Tokyo, Mar. 5.

Mr. Takao Saito, outspoken member of the Minseito Party, told the Japanese press at Atami today that he expected to be expelled from the Diet tomorrow.

Mr. Saito said he would remain out of office for a year and then run for re-election. This action, he said, was approved by his constituents.

The veteran politician refused to resign voluntarily because he was not permitted to explain his speech, which criticized the Konoye statement and brought a storm of censure down upon him.

Meanwhile, the "Asahi Shimbun" said it understood three Minseito leaders would resign with the 70-year-old parliamentarian, thus assuming partial responsibility for Mr. Saito's "slip of the tongue."—United Press.

Refusal to Resign

Tokyo, Mar. 5.

Mr. Saito today formally announced his refusal to resign, causing another flurry among Diet members.

Mr. Saito officially communicated to the disciplinary committee of the Lower Chamber, which was investigating his case, that he had changed his mind and would not resign.

This turn of event, informed circles believed, was caused because Mr. Saito presumed that he would be refused permission to explain his positions to members of the Lower House.

Mr. Saito last week agreed to resign, provided he was given a chance to a make an explanatory address.

He so informed the disciplinary committee. This committee, however, on Saturday was divided on whether to allow him to speak. Some members were willing to allow him to read a statement.

With the situation now changed again, the disciplinary committee was due to meet tomorrow afternoon and decide on Mr. Saito's fate. The extreme penalty will be expulsion from the Lower Chamber. The committee was expected to report on its decision on Thursday.

The resignation of Mr. Saito was demanded after the veteran member of the Diet verbally attacked the Konoye statement, the basis for the settlement of China affairs, on February 2 in the House of Representatives.—Domei.

German-Dutch Frontier Closed by Reich

Amsterdam, Mar. 4.

The German-Dutch frontier was closed by the German authorities today in the area which lies between Borkelo and Winterswijk in the east to Munster, in Westphalia. No reasons were given for the sudden measure.—Havas.

I.R.A. Again Active In London

Police Investigate Theft of Small Arms Despite Guard

London, Mar. 5.

The theft of several cases of small arms and ammunition from a West End barracks was revealed today in an anonymous letter sent to Scotland Yard, whose agents are now investigating the "mystery." Authorities believed the outlawed Irish Republican Army was connected with the theft.

How the cases were stolen baffled police, because military policemen were always on duty at the barracks gate and a strong military guard was maintained day and night round the munitions depot. Several trucks were in the depot but when these were loaded or unloaded all goods were checked, it was disclosed.

When the anonymous letter was received, ammunition was checked and several cases were found missing. Soldiers on duty over the week-end, when the munitions were believed to have been stolen, were closely questioned by the police, it was revealed.—United Press.

Burma Oil Company Not Supplying China

No Such Sales Contemplated, Commons Informed

London, Mar. 5.

"No oil products have been sold by the Burma Oil Company to China, and no such sales are contemplated," said Major George Lloyd, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, in reply to a question in the House of Commons today.

He added that the Burma Oil Company, on behalf of other companies which were not producers of oil in India and Burma, had made available certain supplies to China.—Reuter.

Japanese C.-in-C. Tours South China

Canton, Mar. 5.

A seven-day inspection tour of South China was made last week by Gen. Toshizo Nishio, commander-in-chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Force to China, it was announced here today.

Gen. Nishio arrived in Canton by air on February 25 and was greeted at the aerodrome by Lieut.-Gen. Rikichi Ando, commander-in-chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Force to South China, and Japanese detachment commanders.

He spent three days in Canton and vicinity and left on February 29 for Hoihow on Hainan Island. On Friday he went by air to Nanning in southern Kwangsi. Gen. Nishio returned to Canton on the same day. On Saturday he went by air to Swatow, then back to Nanking by way of Taihoku.—Domei.

Bank of New Zealand Lends £1,000,000

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

Wellington, N.Z., Mar. 5.

It is officially announced that the Bank of New Zealand has lent the Government £1,000,000, free of interest, for the duration of the war and six months afterwards.—Reuter.

Japanese Land Again In Kwangtung

Macao, Mar. 5.

Taking advantage of heavy fog, Japanese forces succeeded in effecting a landing at Tongka and Heungchau, in Kwangtung province today. Chinese troops are stoutly resisting the Japanese advance inland. Many thousands of refugees are pouring into the Portuguese colony of Macao.

Tonight the Japanese had succeeded in advancing in two columns about four miles inland. Thus they are within striking distance of the Macao-Shekki highway. Several villages are blazing fiercely as the result of incendiarism by the invaders.—Reuter.

Sterling Declines In New York

Reported Tightening of Free Sterling Purchase Abroad Brings Reaction

New York, Mar. 5.

Sterling abruptly declined temporarily two cents on the New York Foreign Exchange market yesterday, coincident with reports that the British authorities were tightening purchases of free sterling abroad by requiring British exporters to invoice shipments in foreign currencies instead of sterling.

In the event of such an action, it is believed that the free sterling market here will be materially narrowed.

Sterling opened at 3.91⅜ and closed at 3.91¼, compared with the previous day's final level of 3.92⅞. The high for the day was 3.91⅝ and the low 3.91⅛.—Reuter.

U.S. Securities Taken Over

London, Mar. 5.

Holders of some £25,000,000 worth of United States securities were being paid off yesterday by the Bank of England in behalf of the Government, which on February 19 took over holdings of sixty kinds of securities and stocks which were surrendered to the authorities before February 23.

The owners of the securities were receiving a sterling equivalent of New York closing prices on February 18. The highest priced stock was Norfolk Western Railway common, for which holders received £52 14s 7d. The lowest priced was Aviation and Transportation Corporation, valued at 19s. 3d.

The most widely held stock was believed to be American Can, but there were sizeable blocks of Atchison, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Railways, which were reported to have been held by the same families for as long as three or four generations.—United Press.

British War Risks Insurance Fund

Increased Danger of Air Raids in Immediate Future

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Mar. 5.

The balance to the credit of the War Risks (Commodities) Insurance Fund on March 4 was £18,620,000.

This was announced in the House of Commons today by Sir Andrew Duncan, President of the Board of Trade, who said the premium would be five shillings per cent. monthly from March 3 to June 2, which was the same as that to which it was reduced during the period just passed. He did not consider a further reduction at present advisable "in view of the increased risk of serious air raids during the period on which we are now entering."

He gave an assurance the matter would be considered afresh in the light of experience gained in the next two or three months.—Reuter.

Bad Conditions Drive Workers from Memel

Big-Scale Transfer of Polish Workers to Reich

Kaunas, Mar. 5.

About 8,000 workers in Memel territory, which was seized from Lithuania by Germany almost exactly a year ggo, are shortly to return to Lithuania because of bad food and lack of political privileges. They object to the Nazi ban on foreign newspapers and radio reception, which cuts them off from their own country. Moreover, all Lithuanian schools in Memel have been closed.—Reuter.

"Voluntary" Migration

Berlin, Mar. 5.

"About 140,000 Polish agricultural labourers have come to work in Germany since the beginning of the war, and 100,000 more are to follow," declared a spokesman of the Government today. He emphasized that they came "purely voluntarily."

In addition, 300,000 Polish prisoners of war are being used for land work, he added.—Reuter.

Bishop of Fukien's Son Resigns as Pacifist

"His Sentiments Do Him Credit," Vicar Declares

London, Mar. 5.

The Rev. J.Q.C. Hind, son of the Bishop of Fukien, the Rt. Rev. John Hind, has resigned his curacy at Bury St. Edmunds (Suffolk) "because it is in the best interests of the parish that there should not be divisions."

Mr. Hind is a pacifist. He has been at Bury St. Edmunds for three years. In his letter of resignation he says; "I am sorry to have been the cause of this trouble."

In the last issue of the parish magazine the vicar referred to "the special problem of pacifism facing the parish."

Today, referring to Mr. Hind's resignation the vicar commented: "His sentiments do him credit. It is grievous to find the parish has not been able to tolerate, but has rejected a man of sincere convictions, leading a Christian life, from whose opinions they differ."—Reuter.

"Local Race for Starvation"

Miss Hinder Speaks on Foreign Cost of Living Index Figures

Initial success in the compilation of Foreign Cost of Living Index figures was announced by Miss Eleanor Hinder, over Station X.M.H.A. last night. It is expected that provisional index figures will be published early in April. These figures will be provisional in the sense that they are based on information provided by co-operating families over the first three months of the study, October-December, 1939. Final figures will be available if records for one year are provided.

Miss Hinder pointed out that "we are able to say that we planned more wisely than we knew." No one could have foreseen the phenomenal rise in prices which has taken place, when the preparation of the index was decided upon early last summer. No one could have foreseen that the question of control of prices would have to be considered. Thanks, however, to the figures already supplied by collaborators, it will be possible to trace accurately the result on foreign cost of living of any control methods that can be put into effect. Indeed, more can be said: without the index figures there would be no means of assessing exactly the results of lowering prices. Miss Hinder went on to say that the most important place to assess the results will be, of course, in the family purse: but the existence of an accurate measure will be important.

"What's the Use?"

She dealt with certain points of view in the community. To those who say "What is the use of writing down, month by month, prices paid", and "Why do you not get price lists, from the stores and let it go at that?" The answer is that "the study is primarily concerned in discovering what items are bought and in what quantity. A list of retail prices will not tell us by how much the cost of living has gone up or down." The old question "Will you tell my employer what he ought to pay me?" has had the same answer—"No, but when it is known exactly how the cost of living is moving, this is important information in the hands of any who wish to discuss their salaries with their employers."

Miss Hinder said she was aware of the misery among both foreigners and Chinese of low incomes. The despair of some of those who have been keeping records is easily understood. One co-operator wrote—"Are you trying to see who will last longest in the race for starvation?" It is because the situation is so desperate, said Miss Hinder, that the work of keeping records has become doubly important. She urged co-operators to continue through the year of record keeping.

THE STAGE

"Liliom"

Marie .....Phil Tweedlie
Julie .....Jocelyn Ricketts
Mrs. Muskat .....Pat Merritt
Liliom .....Francis Gmehling
(Liliom is the Hungarian for "lily" representing Purity)
Four Servant Girls..Pat Ramplin, Pop Kleijn, Floria Paci, Myra Morton
Plainclothes Policemen..Siney Tremlett, R. Spivey
Mother Hollunder .....May Pecaric
Suburb Policeman .....Cecil Merritt
Ficsur .....Donald MacAlister
Wolf Beifeld .....F. N. Mollitz
Young Hollunder .....Hermann Visser
Linzman .....Douglas Mortlock
Mounted Policemen Charles Cumming, Bill Hunt
The Doctor .....Edwin A. Dearn
The Carpenter .....Ian Sinclair
Policemen from the Beyond Victor Porter, Sidney Tremlett
The Richly Dressed Man Charles Cumming
The Poorly Dressed Man ....R. Spivey
The Magistrate .....Ian Sinclair
Louise .....Dallas Lee Franklin

"Liliom", which opened at the Lyceum Theatre, is a play so suprisingly well enacted that its appeal must reach even those whose political cynicism would cause a shrug at the fund to which this production is dedicated. Putting to one side the consideration that a small country is fighting with great courage for existence, in order to dwell on the important subject of an evening's entertainment, it should be said that Ferenc Molnar's witty satire on humble life has all its pungency brought out by a well-chosen cast. These actors manage to impart remarkable realism to the story of a rough hoodlum who loves and marries a serving girl in Budapest to whom he can bring nothing but misery. This legend in seven scenes has rare poignancy between the lines which is not lost by the way they are spoken. Even the picturesque departure into the fantastic, a difficult scene, is kept on the ground, so to speak, by the stubborn earthiness of Liliom.

Liliom and his pathetically devoted Julie are the figures round whom the play turns and it is mostly because Francis Gmehling and Jocelyn Ricketts are admirably equal to the parts that the play is worth seeing. Her performance in the fifth scene in which her husband is carried in dying, really shows what she can do, while his best scene is in "The Beyond" where his surly growling among the angels has just the right tone. It is fortunate that the play is equipped with such talent for the leading roles, and also that the part of Mrs. Muskat can be given so much value by Pat Merritt. Her teasing appeal to Liliom to return to the merry-go-round is one of the best parts of the evening and her crude outbreaks liven the atmosphere. Mr. Donald McAlister gives an enjoyable performance as the flippant crook; he has a knack of getting across the footlights with whatever part he plays. Another well done role is that of Phil Tweedlie as Marie, the fussy, chattering friend of Julie. Then there is Mother Hollander whose senile complaining as she shuffles sadly about the stage is probably just what the author would have wanted. Wolf is amusingly done by F. N. Mollitz, while Liliom's long unseen daughter is brightly juvenile with Dallas Lee Franklin in the part. The assortment of English accents heard when Liliom, his wife and daughter are together is more obvious than might be desired.

Instant applause broke out when the curtain's rise revealed the railway embankment set and in the whole scene played there a tense restrained excitement is maintained. The scenery throughout the play is excellent, thanks to Lena Tavella, and the music of Henry Margolinsky and his orchestra add much to the effectiveness of the story.

Apart from playing the title role, Gmehling was in charge of the production and under this double burden he has certainly done well.—R.R.R.

Half Million "Puppets" Fight for Japan

Many Desert to Loyal Chinese Army

Chungking, Mar. 4.

There are at present about 500,000 Chinese "puppet" troops operating under Japanese command in China, but during the past year 150,000 of these troops mutinied and joined loyal Chinese forces, it is stated here.

Chinese "puppet" troops in North China are under General Chih Hsieh-yuan, in Central China under Mr. Jen Yuan-tao; and in South China under Mr. Wang Ching-wei, it is stated.

The North China "puppet" troops are known as the "Anti-Communist Army," in Central China as "the Pacification Army" and in South China as "the Peace and National Salvation Army."—Reuter.

Coalition Possible in Australia

Sydney, Mar. 5.

Mr. R. G. Menzies, the Prime Minister, will discuss the possibility of a Coalition Government with leaders of the Country Party on March 7, according to an announcement over the wireless.—Reuter.

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1938		1939
$421,526,682	Insurance in Force	$431,478,374
125,835,403	Assets	130,301,125
13,350,249	Payments under Policies	15,448,484
9,744,504	Payments to living Policy Owners, including Annuitants	12,382,958
9,031,963	Total Surplus	8,930,179
2,449,539	Surplus earned, 1939	2,650,892
1,820,059	Dividends to Policy Owners	2,084,592

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FROM DAY TO DAY

MR. Adam Black, of the Associated Missions Treasurers' office, Shanghai, left yesterday for Hongkong on Mission business. He will be absent from Shanghai about a fortnight.

A SUDDEN cold spell swept over Hongkong on Monday, with snow falling for about 10 minutes at about 6 a.m., a Hongkong message to the "Shun Pao" says.

MR. R. S. Davis of Tientsin is on a brief visit here to meet Mrs. Davis and his daughter, who are expected to arrive from Europe on the ss. Conte Rosso. Mr. Davis is staying at the Park Hotel.

As a result of incessant rainfall, the Liuchow River has steadily risen more than 10 feet up to Monday, says a message from Liuchow to the "Sin Wan Pao." Flood waters were pouring down from mountainous areas, the report states.

THE R.M.S.P. liner Highland Patriot was attacked by a German submarine in the vicinity of the Canary Islands, two torpedoes being fired. The crew immediately opened fire with their defence gun, and the submarine hastily submerged. The vessel arrived safely at Rio de Janeiro.

THE French Fire Brigade reports that during February, 38 calls were received—6 by police, 30 by telephone, 1 by direct line and 1 verbally. These calls included two false alarms. The ambulance service transported 222 sick persons to the various hospitals and clinics in the Concession.

AT the next Rotary meeting Rotarian Reierstad will speak on "The Trend of Modern Music" from 1920 to 1940," and parts of his talk will be illustrated by an orchestra of six musicians, under the direction of Jimmy James. The meeting will be on Thursday, at 12.15 p.m., at the Metropole Hotel, 1st Floor.

UP to March 2, contributions to the "Wounded Soldiers Friendly Society" totalled $248,993.65, it was revealed by the committee, members of which are Messrs. Ku Cheng-kang, Wei Tao-ming, Pan Kung-chan and Hollington K. Tong, says a Chungking message to the "Sin Wan Pao." The membership of the society has now reached the large number of 110,965 persons, the report states.

PURSUANT to instructions from the Ministry of Finance of the Chinese Government, it is now decided by the Shanghai Native Bankers' Association and the Shanghai Chinese Bankers' Association that in transacting inter-bank clearances among member banks, post-dated cheques of not longer than 90 days will be accepted and discounted, says the "Sin Wan Pao."

COL. V. Burkhardt, military attaché to the British Embassy in China, who succeeded Lieut.-Col. C. R. Spear, central figure in an alleged espionage case in North China last summer, called on Lieut.-Gen. Susumu Fujita, commander-in-chief of the Japanese Army in the Shanghai Area, at the latter's headquarters in Kiangwan at 10 o'clock yesterday morning.

AT the 1st Shanghai Rangers Leap Year dance held on February 29 raffle numbers drawn were as follows: 1st Prize 451; 2nd 1112; 3rd 1043; six Consolation Prizes—904, 907, 275, 399, 618, and 165. The winners of the 1st prize very generously gave it back to be auctioned during the evening for the benefit of the British War Funds and the sum of SH$200 was realized in this manner.

IN connection with the latest list of contributions for the "Friends of Finland Fund," the amount of £665 representing collections in Hongkong has been transferred on Febuary 29 to Finland by Mr. Harald Tanner, the Finnish Charge d'Affaires in Shanghai, together with the additional sum of Ch.$23,000.00. As may be remembered the sum of Ch.$25,000.00 was remitted from Shanghai on January 19.

THERE will be a short organ recital in the Cathedral this afternoon preceding the Lenten Service. Mrs. J. Davidson will be at the organ and will play: Two Andantes in A. Flat and E. Flat by Edouard Batiste. The organ music will commence at approximately 5.15 p.m. and the service will begin at 5.30 p.m., when the Dean will preach the ninth in his series of Lenten addresses, his subject being 'The Communion of Saints.' Confirmation candidates are reminded that they are expected to attend this service.

PROSPECTS of local cotton textile, silk, leather and hide, tailoring, and miscellaneous businesses are declared to be none too bright after the Spring Festival holiday, says the "Sin Wan Pao." Although many of the firms dealing in these trades had declared substantial profits towards the end of last year, they now find that the rising costs of raw materials and consequently the increased costs of production have made it almost impossible for them to obtain ready markets for their products, the report adds.

THE programme for the twenty-second Sunday symphony concert to be given in the Lyceum Theatre on Sunday, at 5.15 p.m. is as follows:—

From "The Four Seasons"
Antonio Vivaldi
(1675 (?)-1740 (?))
Arranged by Bernardino Molinari for Violin Principal, Strings, Cembalo and Wood-Wind Instruments (instead of Organ)
"The Spring"
Allegro; Largo; Danza Pastorale.
"The Winter"
Allegro non molto; Largo; Allegro
Violin Principal: Prof. Arrigo Foa
(First Performance in Shanghai)
Recitatif and Scene from the Cantata "Didone" .....Benedetto Marcello
(1686-1739)
(String Orchestra by Alceo Toni)
Vocalist: Mary Stewart
(First Performance in Shanghai)
Second Symphony "Elegiac"
G. Francesco Malipiero
Allegro non troppo
Lento non troppe
Mosso
Lento—Allegro
(First Performance in Shanghai)
Second Part of the "Suite Adriatica"
Adriano Lualdi
(1897)
"Sunset over Pastures and marines"
Symphonic Suite: "La Giara"
(The Jar) .....Alfredo Casella
(B. 1885)
(from the Music for the Ballet, based on the Novel by Luigi Pirandello)
Prelude: Sicilian Dance
The Tale of the Maiden abducted by the Pirates
(with Tenor-Solo) Mr. A. Slobodskoy.
Dance of Nela
Drinking Song
Dance and Finale
Conductor: Maesctro Mario Paci.

Counsel Severely Criticizes Sergeant

Foreign Police Officer Said Assaulted by Sikh Watchman; Court Action

Evidence given by a British police officer of the Shanghai Municipal Police, who was alleged to have been assaulted by an Indian watchman outside a shop selling cheap flour in Peking Road on February 26, was severely criticized yesterday by Mr. Ranald McDonald, who appeared for the defence, in H.M. Police Court. The case, which was heard by Mr. C. H. Haines, H.M. Registrar, was one in which Banta Singh, watchman, of 115 Canton Road, was charged with assaulting Sergt. Thomas Grant Adams of the S.M.P.

In opening the case for the defence Mr. McDonald referred to the scrupulous fairness with which the police had conducted their case. His only adverse comment was on the attitude and behaviour of Sergt. Adams. In dealing with the latter's evidence, Mr. McDonald said the early part of this gave a clear indication of his state of mind.

He referred to Sergt. Adams' statements dealing with his leaving the rear of the shop to go to the front in Peking Road. In this part he had mentioned "accused and his confederates." This showed that there was a suggestion of conspiracy even at that early stage, Mr. McDonald stated.

Police Evidence

No attempt had been made, counsel for the defence went on, to call Chinese constables to support the sergeant's statements, and no attempt had been made to support the latter's statement that the flour being sold was only to be purchased by indigent Chinese on the orders of the S.M.C. Mr. McDonald submitted that this was not a fact. "Why did he not call the proprietor and ask him if the flour could be sold to the Indians?" he asked.

He then dealt with Sergt. Adams' statement that "accused adopted a very, very insolent manner," and that he had used the following terms: "You can't fight the Germans and maskee India. Shanghai is not an English place." Mr. McDonald contended that these statements were entirely imaginary.

"I submit that his evidence is, in some respects, valueless," he continued. Inspector Gavan, he said, did not seem to hear much of what happened and seemed to see less. Describing the evidence of Probationary Sergeant Bowers as "remarkably fair," Mr. McDonald stated that this put an entirely different complexion on matters. Mr. Haines agreed that Sergt. Bowers had given his evidence very fairly.

Most Polite

This witness had asked the Indians not to cause trouble, but to go to the back of the shop where, probably, they would be served. "I ask Your Honour to ponder on the effect it had on the Indians," said Mr. McDonald. "They were told by Sergt. Bowers in a most polite manner. That statement completely undermines, I submit, the alleged orders of the S.M.C."

Turning again to Sergt. Adams' evidence, Mr. McDonald stated that the latter's demeanour, his general behaviour and answers had been unsatisfactory and, if he might say so, as pert and as truculent as they could be. "If he could behave in that way in this Court before Your Honour and, when he was subjected to a cross examination, which in my opinion was mild and unprovocative, he could adopt an attitude like that, it does not require any strong imagination to envisage what his behaviour probably was when he was dressed in a little authority. He had in his power people like my client, the accused."

Mr. McDonald went on: "He completely lost his self control, determined by a brutal and unnecessary display of force, to crush into serflike obedience anyone in that crowd, who attempted to ask him questions. An attitude and actions such as these are rare occurrences, indeed, in the case of British officials charged with the duty of maintaining law and order, both in the British Empire and in this no man's land in which we have to live at the present."

Parasites

Mr. McDonald submitted that there had been no assault and, if it was held that there was an assault, it was only one of a trivial nature and completely justified. He submitted that the charge came within the provisions of Rule 62 of the China Rules of Court.

His client, he said, was a law-abiding citizen, who had been in Shanghai five years. He was receiving $31 a month as a watchman and a free hut. He messed with his brother and brother's wife. In India he had a wife and family to whom he sent money when he was able. "Like many other unfortunate people he has been feeling acutely the baneful actions of that detestable class of parasites—the food profiteers," Mr. McDonald continued.

He explained that his client had been trading at small shops, which had closed, and he had found it impossible to buy flour anywhere. When attempting to buy flour at this cheap shop he had been told that he was "A——Indian" by Sergt. Adams and this constituted a great reflection on the Sikh community for whom most people had a great respect, he added.

After evidence by Banta Singh the case was adjourned.

"Sidney Street" Gang to Be Tried Together

The three alleged members of the robber gang which engaged the police in a sensational shooting duel near a cotton hong in Peking Road near Shanse Road some time ago, who were arrested by the Central Police on Monday, were brought before the First Special District Court yesterday on a writ of detention. They will be tried together with nine other suspects already detained by the police soon after the shooting, during which two foreign officers were wounded and two of the men killed.

Nine other robber suspects arrested also on Monday by the Sinza police were remanded in custody for a week. One of the nine persons is a woman. It was alleged that part of stolen property was recovered when they were arrested. Two other robber suspects were sent to the court by the Gordon Road police. They were also detained for a week.

Col. Burkhardt Calls On Lt.-Gen. Fujita

Col. V. R. Burkhardt, military attache to the British Embassy in China, called on Lieut-Gen. Susumu Fujita, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Army in the Shanghai area, at the latter's headquarters in Kiangwan yesterday. Seen in the photograph are: (left) Col. Burkhardt, Major S. R. Hunt, Liaison Officer and (right) Lieut-Gen. Fujita.

Health Department Estimates For 1940 Slashed

Capital Expenditure Reduced by $184,600; Western District Market Shelved; Japanese to Buy Abattoir

THE estimates for 1940 of the Public Health Department were considered at a meeting of the Health Committee on February 16. After detailed examination of each proposed appropriation of capital expenditure of the Health Department, a deduction of $184,600 from the preliminary estimate of $212,800 was effected.

Items regarded as urgent and which were included comprise:—$1,500 for spring taps in the bathrooms and lavatories at the Victoria Nurses Home—to effect economy in the consumption of water. $8,100, balance of cost of tiling at the Abattoir Slaughter halls—completion of work started in 1938 and continued in 1939. $1,200 for blood dryer agitator blades at the Disposal Plant. $3,600 for hydrants at Hongkew Market, to effect economy in water consumption. $1,100 for waterproofing the boiler room at the temporary Isolation Hospital for Chinese, Pakhoi Road. $500 for reconstructing the roof of the temporary mortuary at Yenping Road. $1,800 for installing a metal chute door and lining for disposal of refuse at Mohawk Market. $2,000 for drainage and footpaths in Bubbling Well Cemetery; this work will provide about 280 new grave spaces. $5,000 for similar work at Hungjao Road Cemetery, which will provide about 300 grave spaces. $3,400 for minor works.

Included in the items of extraordinary expenditure for which it was decided that no appropriation should be made this year were the following:—$80,000, to purchase approximately two mow of land required for a market in the Western District; $85,000, to purchase additional land for Hungjao Cemetery; $7,400, for boundary fences and new cement pathways at Hungjao Cemetery; $3,000, to provide quarters and coffin shed at the cremation site on Rubicon Road or on an alternative site; and $6,000, for minor works.

Ordinary Expenditure

A summary of the Commissioner of Public Health's initial requirements as set forth in his preliminary estimates is as follows:—

	Prelim. Esti. 1940 $	Budget 1939 $	Comp. Incr. $
General Hospitals	1,736.180 985,800	1,251,660 601,490	484,520 384,310
	2,721,980	1,853,150	868,830
Stock & Stores	60,270	35,500	24,770
Totals	2,782,250	1,888,650	893,600 or 47.31%

In a report submitted the Treasurer observed that the main difference contained in the above comparative summary related to the Isolation Hospital for Chinese, which showed a comparative increase of $413,800. This isolation hospital had been functioning temporarily in two school premises, one at Pakhoi Road and the other at Sinza Road.

In view of the prevailing financial stringency and the consequent need for economy and retrenchment, the Commissioner of Public Health was requested to review his preliminary estimates and he had submitted a report wherein he dealt at length with the revisions he contemplated. The revisions indicated that it had been decided to close the temporary hospital at Sinza Road and confine the activities of the Isolation Hospital for Chinese temporarily to the Pakhoi Road premises. The Sinza Road premises will remain available for use in the event of a sudden epidemic. By the closure of this hospital and by other retrenchment measures now proposed, the Commissioner had reduced the working strength of nurses from 34 to 26 and eliminated one housekeeper. These measures had necessitated a redistribution of the pay and sundry expenses of nursing staff allocations to hospitals and the numerous amendments, involving a net reduction in departmental expenditure of $16,590 i.e. $45,850 less $29,260, had been incorporated in the adjusted estimates.

Other Increases

The Commissioner detailed supplementary estimates and other increases in expenditure which must be set-off against the reductions in expenditure already considered. These adjustments amounted to $27,970.

The full effect of the economies, retrenchments and adjustments advocated by the Commissioner were summarised as follows:—

			$
Original Estimates 1940			2,782,250
Proposed increases in receipts			309,800
			2,472,450
Proposed decreases in expenditure (gross)		166,260	
Less—Adjustments:			
Nursing Staff	29,260		
Other Headings	27,970	57,230	109,030
Revised estimates			$2,363,420
The net reduction in the preliminary estimates was therefore			$418,830

The Treasurer pointed out that the full benefits of the Commissioner's recommendations would not be realized as he had found it necessary to further adjust the preliminary estimates in the light of more recent information and developments. The independent amendments that had been effected by the Treasurer involved a net increase in expenditure of $59,840, the major portion of which related to repatriation passages for retiring staff. The net effect of these adjustments showed an increase of 28.31 per cent. over the 1939 Budget.

H.C.L. Allowances

The main factors contributing to this adverse position were the increased scales of high cost of living allowances it had been necessary to authorize since the Budget for 1939 was approved and the enhanced cost of commodities and utility services due to the fall in exchange. The position was also affected by the fact that no extraneous revenues—such as transfers from rice account—were available this year in relief of the ordinary budget.

Stock and Stores.—The Commissioner of Public Health had agreed to reduce his original requirements by $11,650 and his revised estimates were summarized hereunder:—

	$
Hospital Fittings, Furniture and Apparatus	9,840
Pathological Laboratory Fittings, Furniture and Apparatus	12,300
Dispensary Fittings and Apparatus	500
2 Motor Cars	10,000
Office Furniture and Sundries	15,980
Total	48,620

With regard to the reduction of $10,000 in the item relating to the purchase of 4 second-hand motor cars, the Treasurer felt that consideration should be given to the total elimination of this appropriation as there conceivably may be reserve vehicles at the disposal of the Commissioner to fulfil the locomotion requirements of his department for 1940. If no spare vehicles were available, he suggested that the possibility of a further re-distribution of locomotion needs be explored, in view of the prevailing financial stringency which called for the utmost economy in the purchase of equipment at this time.

Conclusion.—Subject to the question of the elimination of the appropriation for motor cars under stock and stores, and assuming that the remaining proposals and adjustments previously recommended met with the approval of members, the final position to be considered was an increase of 28.31 per cent. in the Amended Estimates for 1940 over the Budget for 1939.

Lease of Abattoir

The Treasurer reported that there was a possibility of the Abattoir being leased to Japanese interests and negotiations to this end were at present being conducted. Should such an arrangement be concluded satisfactorily, it was anticipated that the relief to the Health Ordinary Budget would be in the neighbourhood of $80,000.

The Treasurer also observed that in his report the Commissioner of Public Health reserved the right to submit a supplementary estimate should an epidemic or some other untoward circumstances occur during the course of the year and indicated that he envisaged the further possibility of increasing receipts and effecting additional economies when all the potentialities under review had been fully explored. Should any of these economy measures materialize before the Budget was finally published the Treasurer would include the relevant adjustments.

Stock and Stores—Motor Cars.—It was noted that the original provision was for 4 second-hand motor cars, which was subsequently reduced to 2 in the amended estimates. Consideration was given by members to the suggestion of the Treasurer for the total elimination of this appropriation. In answer to a question, the Commissioner of Public Health stated that some of his departmental cars were beyond economical repair and were considered dangerous on the road. He had carefully investigated this matter and felt that the reduced appropriation was essential. He had considered other forms of locomotion for his senior staff, but they would involve a costly waste of the staff's time. As to the possibility of substituting motor-cycles with side-cars, Police opinion was that such vehicles are difficult to handle and dangerous in the hands of people not used to them. Upon the Treasurer expressing his satisfaction, it was agreed that the reduced appropriation of $10,000 for 2 motor-cars be approved for inclusion in the estimates.

Contributions

Contributions and Grants-in-Aid.—Expenditure under this heading is customarily shown in the Health section of the Budget and the necessary provisions are included by the Treasurer as and when the various grants have received the approval of the Council. The Treasurer stated that it was not possible at this time to assess accurately the ultimate cost of these grants but, pending final consideration of various outstanding matters, a tentative comparison between the provisional estimates for 1940 and the Budget for 1939 was given as follows:—

	Budget 1939 $	Prov. Esti. 1940 $	Comp. Incr. $
Country and General Hospital Deficits, etc.	237,360	379,240	141,880
Hospitalisation of Indigent Mental and other cases	*58,000	87,600	29,600
Grants-in-Aid to Non-Municipal Hospitals	206,890	248,300	41,410
Totals	502,250	715,140	212,890 or 42.39%

* This figure of $58,000 includes an extraneous credit of $15,000 derived from the Rice Account. The effective comparative increase was therefore $29,600 less $15,000 or $14,600.

It was appreciated that this adverse position is due to the higher level of living and commodity costs prevailing generally. The Treasurer added that every endeavour was made to ensure that Municipal funds granted for these purposes were utilized to the best advantage in the interests of public health. Subject to the above observations and to any necessary adjustments by the Treasurer, in collaboration with the Commissioner of Public Health, the annual estimates of the Public Health Department for 1940 were approved for submission to the Finance Committee.

Germans Censor Shanghai Mail

British Subjects Asked to Send Letters by Routes Other Than Siberia

British subjects are warned by the British Embassy in Shanghai that mail which is not definitely marked to be sent by any other route than Siberia is liable to fall into the hands of the German censors, in an official statement issued yesterday.

As recently reported in the "North-China Daily News," there have been a number of cases in which letters from Shanghai have been received in London with the German censor's stamp on them, although no explanation has been offered as to how the letters came into German possession.

The official Embassy statement reads:

His Majesty's Embassy have been informed that letters from China to the United Kingdom have on no occasion been opened by the German censorship. From inquiries which have been made it would seem that the letters in question were probably in mails which were sent via Siberia. Although such mails should not in present circumstances pass through German territory there is always a danger that they may do so since they are no longer under the control of the Chinese Postal authorities once they leave Chinese territory.

Since the Siberian route is the route by which mails for Europe are normally despatched from China, His Majesty's Embassy desire to warn British subjects that any mail addressed to the United Kingdom which is not definitely marked to be sent by another route is liable to come into the hands of German censors.

Whiskey Causes Riot Of Breaking Glass

Indian Charged with Being Drunk and Disorderly

An Indian police watchman purchased a bottle of whiskey on March 4 in Wayside. After drinking the liquor he smashed a window in a bar, entered a barber's shop, chased the customers out, smashed a wall mirror, was arrested by the Japanese Naval Landing Party and, yesterday afternoon, was fined 10s. or 14 days' imprisonment, by Mr. C. H. Haines, H.M. Registrar.

The watchman was Feroze Din, aged 30, and he was charged that between 5.45 and 6.30 p.m. on March 4, on Broadway East and East Seward Road, he did commit a nuisance—was drunk and disorderly to the annoyance of the public. He admitted drunkenness but said he did not remember anything.

A German Jewish refugee, Paul Eichenwald, said he saw Feroze Din deliberately strike and break a window in Joe's Bar, No. 453 Broadway East, with a stick he was carrying. Witness followed him to a barber's shop, which he entered and from which he drove out the customers and employees. There he broke the wall mirror, valued at $100.

Three Japanese marines then came in the shop and arrested Feroze Din, who was handed over to the S.M.P. Evidence of taking the man into custody was given by Sergt. T. Mujato of the S.M.P. Inspector Trodd told the Court that Feroze Din, when brought in, kept on lying down and standing up and could not be questioned for a long time. In Court defendant stated, "I am Mohammedan. I should not drink."

Language Difficulty In H.M. Court

Two Interpreters Needed In Wounding Case

Language difficulties were met in H.M. Court yesterday during the hearing of a wounding charge when it was discovered that the prisoner only spoke Pushtu and that his interpreter was only able to translate Hindustani into Pushtu. The difficulty was surmounted when another interpreter was procured to translate evidence in English into Hindustani for the benefit of the prisoner's interpreter, who retranslated it into Pushtu.

Abdul Rahin, aged 26, an Indian police watchman, Lane 332, 134 East Seward Road, was charged by the S.M.P. with wounding Tsang Yuen-ts, with intent to do him grievous bodily harm on March 3, contrary to Section 18 of the Offences Against the Persons Act, 1861.

Evidence of arrest was given by Detective Inspector Cumming, who said he arrested accused at the P.W.D. Depot on Muirhead Road. He denied the charge and added that he was on duty from 6 p.m. on March 3 to 6 a.m. on March 4. The police, represented by Mr. G. H. Wright, asked for a remand in custody until Monday, March 11.

Accused asked for bail but an objection was lodged by the police on the grounds that the man was regarded as dangerous in the district. If he were out on bail, they contended, he might take the chance to intimidate several witnesses and also attempt to establish an alibi. "I must say from my experience in this Court there is a very grave danger of witnesses being interfered with in these cases," Mr. Haines stated. In refusing bail Mr. Haines added, "He has got his predecessors in that box to thank for my attitude."

Pawn Shops Placed Near Gaming Dens

Western District Police Arrests Managers and Seize 10,000 Pawn Tickets

A dozen managers and assistants of pawnshops which are abundantly found near gambling houses in the western district were arrested on Monday by the judicial police of the Western District Branch of the Nantao District Court and about 10,000 pawnshop tickets were seized from them. A Chinese report states that armed hirelings in various gambling houses produced their guns as if they were to resist enemy but the timely arrival of Japanese gendarmes saved the situation and the detained persons were allowed to be taken away by the Chinese police.

Circumstances leading to the arrests could not be ascertained yesterday but the Chinese report hints that somebody has sued some pawnshop manager or assistant in the new Chinese court. It is stated that these pawnshops charge very high interest on things pawned in their shops. An article worth $100 can be mortgaged for only $10 and the terms of the mortgage expire after only five days. The interest is 10 cents, or in other words, the pawnshops obtain 10 per cent. interest daily plus other fees such as the "godown rent" and "deposit box fee," it is said.

That these pawnshops are closely connected with gambling houses is indicated in the report which says that near every western district gambling house there must be two or three pawnshops. In an article contributed to the "National Herald" by a "repentant gambler" yesterday, it was revealed that gamblers often found it convenient to obtain cash from these pawnshops by mortgaging their gold and silver articles or other personal belongings.

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Who could accommodate a young, experienced tanner, at present in Switzerland, with a contract of appointment for Shanghai? Box 2019, NCDN.
-3796

Piano Recital
by the First-Prize Winner of the Royal Conservatory of Bruxelles
FAUSTA SAHAROVA
Programme: Beethoven, Brahms, Liszt, Stravinsky (Petrouchka) Debussy
Tuesday, March 19, at 9.15 p.m.
Lyceum Theatre
-3746

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IGNACE PADEREWSKI in Great Musical Romance
"Moonlight Sonata"
with Charles Farrell—Marie Tempest and Barbara Greene.

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SEE! SEE! SEE! Mother Goose Parade in TECHNICOLOR... hundreds of skating beauties in many dazzling ice spectacles!
HEAR! A new thrill as Joan sings: "Something's Gotta Happen Soon" "It's All So New To Me"
ICE FOLLIES OF 1939 starring Joan CRAWFORD with JAMES STEWART LEW AYRES · LEWIS STONE and "THE INTERNATIONAL ICE FOLLIES"
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Open All Night — Gloria Andico's Music — Floor Show
Visit our Caliente Cafe and Tea Room, Ground Floor
Next to Nanking Theatre — Sol Greenberg, Manager.

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COMMERCE AND FINANCE

Money and Exchange

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK

TUESDAY MARCH 5, 1940

BANK'S SELLING RATES 10 A.M.

£1 @ 4⅛d.		$ 58.18
U.S. $100 @ 6 11/16		$1,495.33
Francs	303	$100
Yen	28⅜	100
Guilders	12½	100
Rupees	22⅞	100
Pesos	13⅝	100
Hongkong	$27½	100

BANK'S BUYING RATES 10 A.M.

£1 @ 4 7/32d.	$ 56.88
U.S. $100 @ 6⅞	$1,454.54
London—demand, $1=	4 7/32d.
3 months' sight credits	4 5/16d.
3 months' sight docts	4 11/32d.
6 months' sight credits	4 7/16d.
6 months' sight docts	4½d.
New York—demand, $100=	U.S.$6⅞
4 months' sight credits	U.S.$6 15/16
4 months' sight docts	U.S.$7 1/16

INTERBANK CLOSING SELLING RATES

Sterling ...... 4 9/32d. U.S. $6 23/32

Hongkong/London 1/2⅞

WEI WAH DISCOUNT

Wei Wah $1,073.00 .... C.N.$1,000.00

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY

Netherlands Guilders	Buying	13⅛
Java Guilders	,,	13
Netherlands Guilders	Selling	12¾
Java Guilders	,,	12⅝

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., INC.

Buying U.S.$100=$1,454.545 £1=$56.888

Selling U.S.$100=$1,495.327 £1=$58.181

BANQUE BELGE POUR L'ETRANGER

Belgas 0.39¾=$1 Belgas 23.30=£1

ITALIAN BANK FOR CHINA

It. Lire 1.32=$1 Swiss Frs. 0.30=$1

Tourist Lire 1.59 .... $1

HUA HSING COMMERCIAL BANK

Sterling Selling Rate @ 6d	per	H.H.$	1
,, Buying ,, @ 6 1/32	,,	H.H.$	1
U.S.$ Selling ,, @ 9 15/32	,,	H.H.$	100
,, Buying ,, @ 10 1/32	,,	H.H.$	100
Local $ (Fapi) selling @ 142	per	H.H.$	100
buying @ 147	,,	H.H.$	100

CUSTOMS OFFICIAL RATES FOR DUTY PAYMENTS

Gold Unit 1.00—Hua Hsing $2.708

Gold Unit 1.00—Local Dollar $3.981

Local Exchange Report

Messrs. Drakeford, Davis & Wilson

INTER BANK CASH DELIVERY

£ Highest 4 3/16 Lowest 4 9/32

U.S. G.$ 6 11/16 6 23/32

MERCHANT CLOSING RATES

SELLING		BUYING	
Cash		March	
£ T.T.	4⅛	4 m/s. l.c.	4¼
G.$ T.T.	6 11/16	4 m/s. l.c.	6 13/16
Fcs. T.T.	302	4 m/s.	315
Rs. T.T.	22⅞	15 d/s.	23⅛

BAR SILVER

	READY	FOC'D
London pence per std. oz.	21¼	21⅛
N.Y. cents per oz. troy	34¾	—
Bombay Rs. per 100 tolas	58.03	—

Bombay offtake 50 bars.

NEW YORK/LONDON CASH RATES

New York closing Rate for Cash 3.91¼

Local sellers U.S.$ for Cash 3.90

Local buyers U.S.$ for Cash 3.91

The local exchange market opened with sellers to merchants at 4⅛ sterling and 6¾ U.S.$.

The Interbank market opened with sellers for cash at 4 9/32 sterling and 6 23/32 U.S.$. Outport sellers were mainly responsible for a firmer tendency and business was done at 4 11/32 sterling and 6 11/16 U.S.$ later the market was easy and finally closed with sellers at:—

4⅛ sterling	6 23/32	U.S.$		Cash
4 5/32	,,	6 23/32	,,	Mar.
4 3/16	,,	6 11/16	,,	Apr.

Foreign Exchanges

Closing, Mar. 4.

Bombay Rupee T.T. on:

Japan	80½	London	1/5 31/32
New York	333	2 mths.	
Shanghai	24½	,, (sellers)	1/5 31/32
Hongkong	83⅝	,, (buyers)	1/6 1/32
		Japan	
		2 mths	
		,, (sellers)	81¼
		,, (buyers)	79¾

London £ Sterling T. T. on:

New York	402.50	Shanghai	4⅜d.
Paris	176.50	Bombay	1/6 1/32
Amsterdam	7.53	Hongkong	1/2 31/32
Brussels	23.70	Singapore	2/4 1/32
Madrid	39.25	Yokohama	1/2 13/32
Milan	77.00	,, (buying)	1/2 7/16
Berne	17.85		

New York U.S.$ T. T. on:

Berlin	40.20	Montreal	86.060
Spain	9.95	Brazil	5.10
Holland	53.14	Japan	23.40
Paris	2.21⅝	Shanghai	6.90
Brussels	16.90½	Hungary	17.70
Italy	5.05	Rumania	0.63
S'zerland	22.42½	Yugo Slavia	2.35
Sweden	23.82	Greece	0.73
Norway	22.72	Bulgaria	Unq.
Denmark	19.32	Finland	1.70
London			3.91¼
,, Demand			3.91
Buenos Aires Paper			Unq.
Buenos Aires Paper, market rate			23.25
Montreal on London			4.54½

—Reuter.

Foreign Money Rates

London: Mar. 4.

Fine Banks Bills,	3 months	1 1/16%
Bank Bills,	6 months	1 3/16%
Fine Trade Bills,	3 months	2¾%
Fine Trade Bills,	6 months	3¼%
Call Money		0⅞%

New York:

Bankers' Acceptances for 1, 2 and 3 months	0½%B
	0 7/16%A
Bankers' Acceptances for 4 months	0 9/16%B
	0½%A
Call Money	1%

B—Bid. A—Asked.—Reuter.

Paris Bourse

Paris, Mar. 4.

The Bourse opened weak today, with the exception of gold mines, which were strong. Closing rates were slightly lower than the previous levels.—Havas.

Mintaukou Mines Sales

Messrs. George McBain have received information from the Mentoukou Mines that for February, production of coal was 510 tons and sales amounted to 3,788 tons.

Silver Quotations

London, Mar. 5.

Lower prices for silver were fixed in London today, with quotations being:—

	Mar. 4	Mar. 5
London spot	21¼d.	20 15/16d.
,, forward	21⅛d.	20 13/16d.
,, gold	168/-	168/-

—Reuter.

Cross Rates

London/New York U.S.$4.0350 59.478d.

New York/London 3.91¼ 61.34d.

Shanghai Stocks

Yesterday's Business

Overnight selling orders swamped the market at the opening of trading yesterday morning, and after a hesitant opening, prices broke sharply. Shares were dumped on the market regardless of prices and as a result most industrial shares touched new lows. During mid-morning a rush of buying orders completely reversed the panic selling and a mad rush to buy pushed prices well above the opening levels, the market closing firm. This rise in prices attracted heavy selling at the opening in the afternoon, but same was well absorbed, the market closing with a very steady undertone, with prices, in most instances, recovering to the morning closing levels.

The rubber section of the market on the whole behaved better and some good buying was in evidence throughout the day, the market closing very steady.

Official Averages

1940 High	Low		Today's Average	Change
326.33	105.32	General	292.04	— 9.90
475.35	95.55	Rubbers	406.77	—22.80

Total 566,499 shares, 170 Bonds.

Business Done

Central Prop.					100	18.00
S. M. C. 5% Debs.					†10000	75.00
Power 5½% Debs.					†7000	87.50
I. I. Trust			1000	23.00	1500	22.75
	500	*23.00	2000	22.75	500	22.25
	500	22.00	1000	*21.50	500	21.50
	3000	21.75	1000	22.00	4500	22.50
	3500	22.75	1500	23.00	500	*23.00
	2000	23.25	1000	23.50	500	23.75
	2000	24.00	1000	*24.00		
	†1000	23.75	1000	23.25	1500	22.75
	1000	*23.00	6000	23.00		
S'hai Loan			500	19.60	500	19.70
	1000	19.60	500	*19.50	1500	19.50
	500	18.90	500	*19.40	500	19.30
	500	*19.00	5500	19.30	1000	19.20
	500	*19.20	500	19.10	500	19.30
	500	19.40	1500	19.70	1500	19.80
	500	20.25				
	†1000	20.25	1000	20.00	500	19.70
Yangtsze Finance			500	15.00	500	14.90
	1000	15.00	1000	14.90	1000	14.70
	500	14.60	3500	14.00	500	14.40
	1500	14.00	1000	14.20	1000	14.10
	500	*14.20	1000	14.30	1000	14.40
	500	*14.50	500	14.50	500	*14.70
	1000	14.60	1000	14.70	500	14.80
	1000	*14.80	1500	14.90	2500	15.00
	1000	15.20	1000	15.30	500	15.40
	†2500	15.50	500	15.00	1500	14.90
	2000	14.80	500	15.00	500	15.10
	1000	*15.10				
Int. Assurance			500*	‡15.00	500	*15.00
	500	15.00	500	15.20	1500	15.50
	†1000	15.70				
China Realty			2000	8.10	1000	8.00
	1000	*8.10	500	8.05	1000	8.10
	500	*8.20	2000	8.10	1000	8.15
	500	8.30	500	8.35		
	†4500	8.30	500	8.40	1000	8.15
	3500	8.20	1000	8.15		
S'hai Land			1000	14.60	8000	14.60
	3000	14.50	1500	14.40	1000	*14.30
	500	14.30	2000	14.50	500	*14.30
	2500	14.40	500	14.50	500	14.60
	500	*14.60	1000	14.80	1000	*14.90
	1500	14.90	500	15.00	1500	15.10
	500	15.30	500	15.20	500	15.40
	†2000	15.40	3500	15.00	500	15.10
	1500	*15.00	1000	15.10	500	15.00
Dockyards			300	37.50	200	*37.50
	300	37.00	100	*37.00	600	36.75
	200	36.50	200	36.00	200	35.75
	100	*36.00	100	35.50	500	35.25
	400	*35.00	200	35.00	1500	34.75
	200	34.50	900	34.00	500	34.50
	1000	*34.50	300	34.25	600	34.75
	800	35.25	100	*35.25	100	35.00
	800	35.50	300	*35.50	200	35.75
	800	36.00	100	36.25	700	36.50
	800	36.75	600	37.00	1000	36.75
	700	37.00	900	*37.00	100	*36.50
	1300	36.25	600	36.00	400	*37.25
	400	36.50	100	*36.50	1100	36.75
	200	37.00	200	36.75	400	*37.00
	300	37.25	400	37.00	700	37.50
	300	37.25	900	37.75	300	37.50
	100	*38.00	300	38.00	300	38.25
	600	38.50	700	38.75	200	*39.00
	200	39.00				
	†100	38.25	100	*38.00	300	38.00
	400	36.50	100	*36.50	200	36.75
	100	37.50	6000	37.00	400	*36.75
	300	36.75	300	*37.00	500	37.00
	100	*36.75	900	37.00	1900	37.25
	300	37.50	1200	37.25	100	37.50
Wheelock			100	104.00	200	103.00
	100	103.50	100	104.00	200	*103.50
	100	103.00	100	102.50	100	104.00
	300	105.00	100	*105.50	100	105.50
	100	*105.00	300	106.00	100	105.00
	100	106.00	300	*107.00	200	107.00
	100	*108.00	400	108.00		
	†300	107.00	100	105.00	100	106.00
	100	*106.50	200	*105.00	100	106.50
Wheelock				4/3/40	200	110.50
C. G. Omnibus			1000	28.25	300	*28.25
	100	*28.25	200	28.25	300	28.75
	100	*28.25	200	28.20	300	28.75
	600	29.00				
	†300	28.75	400	29.00	400	*29.25
	100	28.75	100	28.50		
Telephone			300	27.50	100	*27.50
	700	*27.75	1200	27.75	1400	28.00
	200	27.50	200	*27.50	200	27.75
	400	28.00	500	*28.00	600	28.50
	100	28.25	1400	29.00	100	28.75
	1100	29.00				
	†3700	29.50	200	*29.50	900	29.75
	900	29.50	100	*29.00		
Tram (Bearer)			£1		400	*55.00
	200	55.00	100	54.50	300	53.00
	400	55.00	800	54.50	400	*55.00
	†400	55.00	100	*55.00	500	*54.50
	100	54.00				
Metral			1600	25.50	800	26.00
	200	*26.00	100	25.00	100	25.25
	700	24.50	1400	24.75	100	*24.75
	100	24.25	1600	24.00	300	24.75
	900	23.50	100	24.50	500	25.00
	100	25.50	600	25.75	400	25.50
	100	25.25	600	25.00	100	25.50
	100	24.75	200	25.00	100	25.50
	800	25.75	700	*26.00	1200	26.25
	1000	26.50	600	*26.50	1500	26.75
	700	27.00	500	*27.00	500	*27.50
	100	27.75	300	27.50	100	28.00
	800	27.75	1700	28.00	1000	28.50
	200	28.25	700	28.00		
	†100	*28.00	200	27.75	300	*27.50
	100	27.50	100	26.50	400	26.25
	100	*26.25	200	26.00	200	*26.00
	100	*26.25	300	27.00	800	27.75
	100	27.50	2300	28.00	100	27.75
	500	*27.75				
Lumber			200	50.00	200	49.00
	100	48.00	100	49.00	200	*50.00
	300	50.00	100	51.00		
	†100	51.50	100	50.50		
Exploration			500	11.80	500	11.70
	1000	11.50	1000	11.40	1000	11.70
	2000	11.60	7000	11.50	500	11.40
	500	11.60	1000	11.80	1500	*12.00
	1000	12.10	500	12.30	500	12.50
	†2000	12.50	500	*12.50	1000	12.10
	500	12.00	500	12.40	1500	12.20
	500	12.30	500	*12.40		
Power (Pref)			10	133.75	20	135.00
	†50	*135.00				
Ewo Mills (Ord)			100	*39.50	300	*39.25
	400	39.50	2100	39.00	400	39.25
	800	38.00	1000	37.00	200	36.50
	200	*38.50	200	38.25	600	*38.00
	600	38.00	1000	37.00	200	46.50
	1100	*37.25	1300	37.25	200	*37.00
	400	37.00	200	37.75	1400	38.00
	100	38.25	600	38.50	100	*38.50
	1000	38.75	100	38.00	300	38.25
	1400	38.50	1600	38.75	1600	39.00
	2400	39.50	1500	39.25	200	39.75
	100	*40.00	800	40.00		
	†800	39.75	100	*40.00	200	39.50
	400	39.00	200	39.00	700	38.75
	2600	39.00	100	*39.00	500	38.50
China Finance			1000	1.65	4000	1.70
	1000	1.72	2000	1.80		
	†1000	1.96	1000	1.94	4000	1.90
Alma					†100	*55.50
Anglo Dutch			300	28.00	200	28.50
	500	29.00	200	29.50		
	†100	*29.00	100	29.00		
Anglo Java			1200	48.00	100	48.50
	800	49.00	100	*49.00	100	*48.50
	100	48.50	100	49.00	200	49.50
	100	51.00				
	†100	51.00	100	*51.00	600	49.50
	600	*49.50	100	50.00	200	49.75
Bute			1000	12.00	500	12.20
	†500	12.10	500	*12.00	500	*12.10
Chemor			1000	*4.40	1000	4.40
Cheng			1000	1.22	1000	1.20
	1000	1.18	1000	1.12	2000	1.18
	10000	1.20	4000	1.22	2000	*1.22
	†1000	1.24	1000	1.20	2000	1.22
	3000	1.24				
Consolidated			1000	11.50	1500	11.00
	500	10.80	500	11.40	500	11.60
	500	11.50				
	†500	11.80				
Dominion					1000	15.00
	†1000	15.00				
Java Consolidated					1000	6.20
	1000	6.00	1000	6.10	1000	6.00
	1000	6.15	1000	6.20		
	†6000	6.35				
Kota			4000	*‡8.20	2000	8.60
	†1000	8.60				
Kroewoek			3000	3.70	2000	3.60
	8000	3.80	1000	4.00		
	†2000	*4.10	3000	4.00	1000	3.95
	1000	3.90				
Langkat			100	34.75	100	34.50
	400	34.00	300	*34.00	300	33.75
	100	33.50	900	34.00	800	34.50
	1200	34.75	200	*34.75	400	35.00
	400	35.75	100	36.00	400	36.50
	100	36.75				
	†2000	36.50	100	*36.50	100	36.00
	600	35.25	500	35.00	200	35.75
	700	35.50	300	35.25		
Padang			2000	3.50	4000	3.75
	†1000	3.95				
Permata					1000	2.40
Repah			3000	1.90	1000	1.80
	2000	1.92	2000	2.00		
	†3000	2.10				
Rubber Trust			2500	12.80	500	12.90
	500	*12.90	2000	13.00	1500	13.20
	500	13.10	500	13.30		
	†500	13.30	500	13.20	1000	13.10
	500	12.90	4000	13.00		
Samagaga			†3000	2.80	1000	2.85
	2000	2.80				
Semambu			4000	2.10	1000	2.15
	†2000	2.30	1000	*2.25		
Senawang			2000	*2.52½	4000	2.52½
	1000	2.60	2000	2.65	1000	*2.70
	†1000	2.80	2000	2.77½	1000	2.75
	3000	2.85				
Kelantan			1000	1.34	2000	1.30
	2000	1.26	1000	1.24	1000	*1.34
	3000	1.34	2000	1.36	1000	*1.34
	3000	1.32	4000	1.34	3000	1.36
	†1000	1.34	6000	1.36		
Pahang					†1000	8.50
Sumatra					100	*46.00
	†400	*46.00	300	46.00		
Sungala					†1000	12.00
Tanah Merah			3000	5.00	1000	*5.10
	1000	5.20				
	†1000	5.25	1000	5.10		
Tebong			3000	2.20	1000	2.15
	2000	2.00	1000	1.94	1000	1.96
	1000	1.98	2000	1.96	3000	2.00
	1000	2.05	1000	2.02½	1000	2.10
	2000	2.12½	1000	2.15	9000	2.10
	7000	2.15	3000	2.20	1000	2.25
	†1000	2.22½	4000	2.20	4000	2.15
	1000	2.20				
Ziangbe			100	*37.00	200	37.00
	100	*36.00	200	36.00	400	36.50
	100	*37.50	100	38.50	800	39.00
	†200	*39.50	500	39.00		

ODD LOTS

Yang'tsze Finance			100	14.30	500	*14.90
	200	15.50				
	†150	15.00				
S'hai Loan					100	19.40
S'hai Land			100	14.70	200	14.50
	†100	15.30				
Ziangbe					75	39.25
Anglo Java					50	48.75
Telephone					20	28.50
Int. Assurance					270	15.40
Bute					200	*12.10
China Realty					30	8.15
	†248	*8.10	126	8.45		
I. I. Trust					200	*22.75
Exploration					†200	*13.10
Tanah Merah					†100	*4.95
Dockyards					†50	37.50

*—Direct Business.
†—Afternoon Business.
‡—Outport Business.

London Stocks

Monday's Closing Quotations

London, Mar. 4.

Early activity in certain Kaffirs relieved the general quietness prevailing on the London Stock Exchange today.

Industrials were occasionally supported, while home rails encountered profit taking and several oil shares moved against holders.—Reuter.

	Mar. 1	Mar. 4
War Loan, 3½% (Red.)	£99⅜	99 5/16
JAPANESE BONDS		
Japan 5% Stg. Loan, 1907	53	53¼
Japan 6% Stg. Loan, 1924	56¾	56½
	Osaka, Mar. 5.	
Kogo 5%		Y.106.10
COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL		
Allied Ironfounders	14/-	14/-
Armstrong Stevens	6/-	6/-
Ass. & Elec. Indus.	43/10½	43/-
Austin Motors, ord.	17/-	17/-
Bristol Aeroplane	16/-	16/-
British American Tob.	104/4½	104/4½
Cable & W., new form	63	63
Cammell Laird, ord.	8/9	8/7½
Courtaulds	37/10½	37/6
Distillers	67/9	67/-
Dunlop Rubber	33/9	33/9
General Elec. (Eng.)	82/1½	81/10½
Guinness (A) Son & Co.	89/7½	81/-
Hawker Siddeley Aircraft	14/6	14/1½
Imp. Chem. Indus.	33/-	32/6
Imp. Tobacco	126/3	125/-
Leyland Motors	74/9	74/9
Marks & Spencer "A" ord.	53/9	53/7½
Pressed Steel, Com.	16/-	16/3
Rolls-Royce	92/6	92/6
Smethwick Drop Forgings	15/-	15/-
Tate & Lyle	54/6	54/7½
Turner & Newall	67/-	66/10½
United Steel	24/4½	24/3
Vickers, ord.	21/-	20/9
Woolworths	64/3	64/7½
MISCELLANEOUS		
Anglo-Dutch	25/9	25/6
Rubber Pltn. Inv. Trust	34/4½	34/-
MINES		
Burma Corp.	10/-	10/-
Commonwealth Min.	Unq.	Unq.
Marsman Invests.	14/9	14/9
Randfontein Ests.	38/9	38/9
Sub-Nigel	187/6	187/6
Tanami Gold Min.	6d.	6d.
Western Holdings	15/-	15/-
OILS		
Anglo-Iranian	57/6	56/3
Burmah	72/6	71/10½
Mexican Eagle	6/10½	6/10½
Shell Trans. & Trad.	81/10½	81/3
CHINESE EXTERNAL LOANS, ETC.		
4½% Gold Loan, 1898	£60	60
5% Gold Bonds, 1925-47	50	50
4½% Anglo-French Loan	50	50
5% Crisp Loan 1912	30	30
5% Reorg. Loan, 1913	40	40
8% Stg. Notes, 1925	12	12
5% Honan Rly. 1905	16	16
5% Hukuang Rly., 1911	19	19
5% ,, ,, (Ger. Is.)	17	17
5% Lung Tsing U. H. Rly.	14	14
5% S'hai-Nanking Rly.	20	20
5% T'tsin-Pukow Rly. B.	16	16
5% ,, ,, G.	16	16
5% ,, ,, (Supl. Loan) B.	16	16
5% ,, ,, (Supl. Loan) G.	16	16
5% Canton-Kowloon Rly.	16	16
S'hai Elec. Construction	15/-	15/-
S'hai Waterworks "A"	13½	13½
Un. Ins. Soc. of Canton	28	28
Chart. Bank of I. A. & C.	9 1/16	9¼
H. & S. Bank (Ldn. Reg.)	90½	93
,, ,, (Col. Reg.)	91½	91½
Mercantile Bank	12½	12½
Chinese Eng. & Min.	18/-	18/-
Chosen Corp.	6/6	6/6
Pekin Syndicate	1/6	1/6
Gula Kalumpond Rubber	22/6	21/10½

Manila Gold Shares

(Bids in Pesos)

Mar. 5	Bid Prices a.m. Closing		p.m. Closing	
Atoks	.18		.18	
Antamok	.14		.14	
Baguio Gold	.21		.21	
Batong Buhay	.012	S	.012	S
Benguet Consolidated	5.45	*	—	
Big Wedge	.20	S	.20	S
Coco Grove	.12		.12	
Consolidated Mines	.003	S	.0035	S
Demonstration	.12		.12	
East Mindanao	.10	S	.10	S
I X L	.36	S	.36	S
Ipo Gold	.105	S	.105	S
Itogon	.26	S	.26	S
Mambulao Consolidated	.013		.013	
Masbate Consolidated	.095	S	.095	S
Mine Operations	.095		.10	S
North Camarines	.08		.0925	S
Paracale Gumaus	.21		.21	
San Mauricio	.80	S	.79	S
Surigao Consolidated	.195	S	.20	S
Suyoc	.13	S	.13	S
Syndicate Investment	.022		.022	
United Paracale	.265		.265	S
Mindanao Motherlode	.105	S	.105	S

*—Over counter.
S—Sales.
Turnover for the Morning: Pesos. Shares Index: (Morning Sesson).
—Reuter.

U.S. Steel Mill Operations

New York, Mar. 4.

Steel mill activity in the United States for the week commencing March 4 was placed at 64.6 per cent. of capacity, according to the weekly report of the American Iron and Steel Institute, which was published today. This represents a decrease of 1.3 per cent. from the previous week, but an increase of 9.5 per cent. compared with the corresponding period of last year.—Reuter.

The Italian Coal Question

Supplies of Utmost Importance for Industry; Own Output Negligible; Must Import

EVEN during the last war the question of coal supplies was of the utmost importance for Italy. Italy's own coal output was negligible, both for industrial and domestic uses. Since them, Italy has become very much more industrialized and coal is correspondingly more important than it was 25 years ago. Industries have been set up which rely upon coal for fuel and power or even as a raw material. The coal question is now the most essential economic problem that Italy has to face, states "The Economist."

In recent years Italy's output of coal has increased. Even so, domestic supplies are still only a minor part of Italian coal consumption. In 1938 total Italian production amounted to about 2.3 million tons, only 12 per cent. of the quantity of coal required in that year. Moreover, the quality of Italian coal is inferior. Its use in the more important industries is limited, and its chief employment is as domestic fuel or in industries of secondary importance.

Italy's Coal Deposits

Total coal deposits in Italy have been estimated to be 700 million tons. Two-thirds of this is lignite and peat, nearly half of a quality which would not be counted as coal at all in most other countries. Only 40 million tons, or about 6 per cent. of the total deposits, represent what might be called standard coal. Thus, although domestic output in 1938 actually did amount to 12 per cent. of total requirements, it is doubtful whether the quantity of Italian coal really adequate for important industrial purposes amounts to more than 2 or 3 per cent. of yearly needs.

Italy is therefore strictly dependent on imported supplies of coal. Annual imports fluctuate between 12 and 13 million tons, and Italy compares in this respect with France, which also imports about 12 million tons of coal every year. The two countries rank among the largest coal importers in the world. In Italy coal production and coal imports are controlled by a State monopoly, run by the Azienda Carboni Italiani. All important coal mines, mainly those in Sardinia and Istria, belong to this company.

ITALY'S COAL

	Coal Output				Coal Imports	
	Coal	Anthracite	Lignite	Total	Hard Coal	Coke
	(In '000 tons)					
1934	342	85	356	783	11,800	956
1935	452	70	469	991	11,800	1,053
1936	887	80	608	1,575	8,300	543
1937	1,177	95	752	2,024	12,500	558
1938	1,348	132	873	2,353	12,030	215
1939*	872	45	448	1,365	6,691	—

*—The first 7 months.

Just now the capital question for Italy is where she gets her coal from.

In recent years over half of Italy's total requirements has come from Germany and Austria. In 1938, for instance, 7 million tons out of total Italian imports of 12 million tons came from these two countries. If Czechoslovakian and Polish sales to Italy are added in—1.6 million tons from Poland in 1938 and 540,000 tons from Czechoslovakia—Italy depends upon Greater Germany and her conquests for three-quarters of her coal imports.

The United Kingdom comes second to Greater Germany among Italy's coal suppliers. In 1938 British exports of coal to Italy amounted to 2.2 million tons. Before the period of Sanctions British coal had a much larger share in Italian purchases, but since the Abyssinian War and the establishment of the Rome-Berlin Axis, German exports have steadily mounted and British sales have remained relatively small.

Italy's dependence for these vital imports upon Greater Germany is not comfortable. It has recently been increasingly hard for Germany to meet her own domestic requirements, swollen, as they are, by the wastful working of low-grade ores and by the expansion of expensive substitute industries. Even so, however, Germany has been able by a great effort to keep up her sales of coal to Italy so far. In August there was a balance of 500 million lire in the German-Italian clearing in Italy's favour, but since then this debt has gradually been covered by deliveries of German coal.

Crucial Transport Questions

More important even than the problem of finding German supplies available for export to Italy is the problem of transport. The sea route is now commanded by the Allied navies, and there is an Allied ban upon all German exports. In 1938 something like 10 out of 12.5 million tons of coal imported by Italy came by sea. Only 2.5 million tons came overland via the St. Gothard or Simplon routes.

The problem now is to increase the transport of German coal by rail to Italy. On the most favourable assumptions, the amount so carried can scracely amount to even 5 million tons a year, half the quantity formerly borne by sea. Neither the Germans nor the Italians have a large enough pool of goods wagons to carry the coal Italy needs. The four railways which cross the Alps into Italy from the North could not be used for much increased coal traffic without endangering their technical security and disorganizing all other traffic. Finally, all goods passing through Switzerland have to pay freight charges in Swiss francs, which is a burden to both Germany and Italy, neither having any large supply of foreign exchange; to miss Switzerland by diverting traffic either to the Brenner route or on to the Klagenfurt-Tarvis-Udine line would mean too long a detour for coal from Western Germany; and coal from Upper Silesia, Poland and Czechoslovakia has always gone to Italy by sea from Gdynia, Stettin or Hamburg. It is very hard to believe that Germany, already suffering from serious internal transport difficulties, will be able to build up and reorganize the Bohemian and Austrian railways to the extent that would be required to replace sea-borne coal exports to Italy by rail traffic on any considerable scale. There is likely to be a very large gap in Italy's coal supplies.

Anglo-Italian Coal Trade

The implications of this position for Anglo-Italian relations are important. Clearly the first task for British coal exporters and the British Government is to increase deliveries of coal to Italy to make up for the loss of supplies from Germany. Already an agreement has been made for the sale of additional Welsh coal to Italy, and a further agreement is expected.

But it is not possible for Britain to fill the gap alone. It has been reiterated in British official statements that the ban of German exports will not be allowed tc out off vital supplies from neutral countries, and it is necessary that British deliveries of coal to Italy should be supplemented by exports from, say, Belgium and Holland. Britain's interest is to sell coal to Italy, to oust Germany in the Italian coal market and to see that Italy has adequate supplies—independently of the Reich, if possible. Italy's interest is to fill the gap in her coal supplies, which might be fatal if it persisted. The interests of the two countries come close together in the resolution of Italy's coal dilemma.

New York Stocks

Monday's Closing Quotations

New York, Mar. 4.

Stock prices on Wall Street today finished with minor gains predominating in a very quiet and dull session. The market was again a selective affair, with steels and coppers prominent.

Business was more or less confined to routine transactions, for the market lacked incentives, despite the continuance of good business news. Towards the close, trading was more active.

The turnover today amounted to 460,000 shares.—Reuter.

Dow-Jones Averages

	High	Low	Close	Changes
30 Indust.	146.77	146.00	146.43	+0.10
20 Rails	30.51	30.38	30.46	+0.05
15 Utilit.	24.26	23.95	24.19	+0.08
40 Bonds	—	—	88.63	+0.03
11 Commod.	—	—	58.84	—0.04

	Mar. 2	4		Mar. 2	4
Adams Exp	7⅝	*7¾	Jones & L	*60	*60
Alg Lud	21¾	22⅛	Kennecott	36⅝	37⅛
Alid Stores	8	8⅛	Lak F & M	*3⅞	4
Allis Chal	*36⅛	36¾	Libbey O F	49	49½
Alum Ld	109	109	Lockheed	29½	30⅛
Amer Can	*114¼	114¾	Loew's	35	34¾
Am Cyan B	36½	36⅞	Loft Inc	30	29¾
Am For Pr	1⅛	1⅛	Mack Trks	25	25¼
,, $7 pfd	22	*22	Martin G	40⅜	42
Am G & E	34	34½	McK & R	*24⅞	*24⅜
Am Loco	19⅞	20	Monsanto	*105¼	105½
Am Metal	22⅜	23½	Mont Ward	54¼	53¾
Amer Radtr	9⅛	9⅜	Nat City B	*29¼	*29¼
Am R Mill	15⅛	15	Nat Avian	*11⅞	12
Am Smltg	48¼	48⅞	Nat Dairy	16¾	16⅜
Am Sug R	21⅝	21⅜	Nat Dist	24½	24½
Am T & T	172¼	172⅝	Nat Gyp	10⅛	10⅛
Am Tob B	88	88½	Nat Lead	21½	21¾
Am Wtrwks	9¼	9⅜	Nat P & L	7⅝	7⅜
Anaconda	28¾	†29⅜	Nat Steel	66	66½
Atchison	22¾	23	Nat Supply	8⅝	8¾
Auburn	1⅜	1½	N Y Cent	16⅛	16⅛
Bald Loco	15⅛	15¼	Niag Hud	5⅛	5⅛
Balt & O	5	5⅛	N A Avian	24⅜	24⅜
Barber	14⅜	14½	N Am Co	20⅝	20¼
Barns Oil	11	11	N Pacific	8	8
Bend Avian	32	32¼	O I Glass	60½	*60⅜
Bliss	*13	13¼	Pac G & E	33¾	33⅜
Beth Steel	75⅝	76½	Pac Light	47	47
Bliss	*13	13¼	Packard	3⅜	3½
Boeing	23	23⅝	Pan Am Air	17⅝	17⅛
Borg War	22½	22¼	Paramount	7½	7½
Brid Brass	11	10⅞	Penn R R	22	22⅜
Briggs Mfg	20⅜	20⅝	Phelps D	*37⅜	38¼
Bkn M Tr	19½	20¼	P & R Coal	0⅝	0½
,, $6 pfd	*84⅞	84¾	Phil Pet	36⅞	36½
Budd Mfg	5½	5⅛	Pitts C & I	*7⅛	*7⅛
Can Pac	5¼	5⅝	P S of N J	40¼	40⅜
Case J I	*68	68	Pullman	26	26⅜
Celanese	28⅛	28¼	Pure Oil	8⅜	8⅜
Chase N B	*35	*35	Radio	5⅛	5⅝
Ches & O	39	39	Reading	14⅜	15
Chrysler	84	83⅞	,, 1st pfd	*25⅞	*25½
Clim Mlyb	37⅜	38	Rem Arms	*4⅜	*4½
Colt's	*79½	*79½	Rep Avian	5⅛	6
Col G & E	5⅛	5⅛	Rep Steel	20½	20⅜
,, 6% pfd	87	87½	Rev C & B	12	*12
Com Credit	46	46	Rey Tob B	41⅜	41½
Com & Sth	1	1⅛	Rich Oil	7½	7½
Cons Edis	30½	30⅛	Safeway	49	49⅜
Cons Oil	7½	7½	Schenley	12	12
Cont Can	46	45⅞	Sears Roeb	84	83½
Con Oil	22½	22⅞	Shell U Oil	11	10⅞
Copwld St	*15	15⅛	Sco Vac	11½	11⅛
Corn Prod	61⅞	62⅜	Sthrn Pac	12⅜	12⅜
Curtis Wr	10½	10⅛	Sthrn Rly	27½	28⅜
,, A	28½	29⅛	Sperry	44⅛	44⅛
Deere & Co	20⅜	*20½	Spicer Mfg	*33¼	*33½
Dist Cpn S	18⅜	18⅜	Std Brands	7	6⅞
Douglas	82	82⅝	Std G & E	1⅜	*1⅜
Du Pont	184¾	184⅞	Std Oil C	24	24
E P Lead	10⅜	10⅛	Std Oil N J	43½	43⅜
Eaton Mfg	*31⅛	31⅛	Stone & W	9½	9⅜
Elec A Lite	38	38	Studebaker	11½	11⅜
Elec B & S	5⅛	5⅜	Swift Int	31⅛	31⅜
,, $5 pfd	55	56	Technicor	15½	15½
,, $6 pfd	62⅞	62	Tex Corp	44½	44½
Elec P & Lt	27	27⅜	Tex Gulf	34	33½
Fisk Rub	14⅜	14⅜	Timken	23	23½
Flintkote	19⅞	*19½	Transamer	5½	5½
Gen A Tr	*51½	51⅛	Tw Cent F	*11⅜	11¾
Gen Elec	38⅛	38¼	,, pfd	23¾	*23
Gen Motor	53	52⅞	Un Carbide	84½	84
Gen. Rly	17⅛	*17½	Un Pacific	*93	*93½
Gen T & R	20½	20½	Un Aircraft	47½	47½
Glidden Co	17½	17⅞	Un Air L	15	15½
Goodrich	19	19⅛	Un Corpn	2½	2½
,, $5 pfd	*67½	68½	,, $3 pfd	39½	38⅞
Goodyear	23½	23	Un Gas	1½	1½
Gt N I Ore	13⅛	13⅛	Un Gas Imp	12⅜	12½
Gt N Rly	23⅛	23⅛	U S Ind Al	21	21⅜
Gt W Sug	*27⅞	27⅞	U S Rubber	35½	35½
Greyhound	16⅛	16	,, 8% pfd	113⅜	113½
Herc Pow	*87⅛	88	U S Steel	57½	58⅜
Homestake	53⅜	54	Vanadium	33½	33
Int Harv	53⅝	53⅜	Walworth	5⅜	5⅜
Int Nickel	36	36⅛	War Br Pic	3⅜	3⅜
Int T & T	*3¼	3⅜	West Elec	*112	113
Johns Man	*68	70	Woodward	*24⅝	24½

BONDS

Amer. & For.	B 61⅞	61½
Baltimore & Ohio	25½	26
Brazil (U.S. of) 8%	B 21½	21½
,, ,, 6½%	16½	16⅛
Cities Serv. Pwr. & Lt.	83¼	82⅞
Erie R.R. 6s 1967	13⅞	14
Int. Tel. & Tel. 5s 1955	44	43⅞
New England Gas & Elec.	67⅛	67
Republic of Colombia 6s 1961	33¼	33¼
,, ,, (1928)	34	34¼
Sthsn. Pacific Co.	45¾	46
Stand. Gas & Elec. 6s 1951	59	57

*—Bid.

Local Commodities

Yesterday's Prices

Saigon rice per shih (176 lb.)	$47.70
Cotton yn. 20's, D.H., p.b. Cash	$892.00
,, ,, ,, Mar.	903.00
Tungchow cotton .. per picul	205.00
Wheat per picul (50 kilos)	$24.00
Flour, local per bag (49lb.)	10.30
Flour, export per bag (49lb.)	15.00
	picul
Raw silk, Steamfil, Ex. B 13/15	$5,300
,, ,, 20/22	4,950
,, ,, 20/22 78%	5,000
	Nom.

February Rubber Outputs

	lb.
Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plant., Ltd.	170,856
Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd.	352,075
Java Consolidated Rubber & Coffee Estates, Ltd.	87,523
Kroewoek (Java) Plant., Ltd.	93,695
Ziangbe Rubber Co., Ltd.	127,646

THE new street lighting adopted by Westminster City Council will not be very widespread owing to the high cost—more than £1 to alter one lamp. Westminster's bill for 2,300 lamps is £3,000, and the average big town has 25,000 street lamps. Most London boroughs feel that as Summer Time will begin earlier the new lighting is not worth the expenditure, none of which would be met by Government grant.

U. S. Commodities

Monday's Closing Quotations

New York, Mar. 4.

The cotton market early advanced on shorts covering and speculative, trade and foreign buying. Later, prices further hardened on a good domestic demand and some replacement buying. Finally, the market closed firm on the strength of spots, with quotations ranging from 11 to 13 points up.

Prices in the rubber market today opened lower on overnight selling orders, liquidation and hedging. Later, prices further slipped on some stop-loss selling and the slackness of buying interest. At the close, losses of 8 to 14 points were recorded.

Wheat futures in Chicago moderately declined on liquidation, the smallness of miller and outside interest, lower Winnipeg advices and speculative selling. At the final bell, losses of ¼ to ½ cent. were registered.

New York Cotton

Mar. 10.96-98 +13
May 10.75-75 +12
July 10.41-41 +11
July (N.C.) 10.55 N +11
Oct. (N.C.) 9.73-73 +12
Dec. (N.C.) 9.59-59 +13
Jan. (N.C.) 9.55 N+12

New York Rubber

May 18.26-26 —14
July 18.10-18 —08 B/A
Sept 17.96-8.00—11 B/A

N. Y. Sugar No. 3

May 1.92-93 unc. B/A
Sept. 2.03-04 +1 B/A

N. Y. Sugar No. 4

May 1.56-58½ +½ B/A
Sept. 1.56½-57 +½ B/A

Chicago Wheat

May 100½-100⅜ —¼
July 98⅜-98¼ —⅜
Sept. 97⅞-97¾ —½

Chicago Corn

May 56⅛-56¼ +⅛

Winnipeg Wheat

May 88⅝-88⅝ —⅜

New York Silk No. 1

Mar. 2.80 B —4½

B—Bid. A—Asked N—Nominal.—Reuter.

British Commodities

Monday's Closing Quotations

London, Mar. 4.

Among commodities, rubber, after ruling steady, closed irregular.

London Rubber: Spot buyers 12 7/16 unc; sellers 12 9/16 unc. April del. buyers 12¼ unc; sellers 12⅜ +1/16.

Liverpool Cotton: Amer. Futures: Mar. 7.77 —10; May 7.86 —8; July 7.90 —8; Sept. 7.79 —9. Egyptian Futures (Giza, F.G.F. No. 7) No. 2 Contract: Mar. 10.21 +4; May 10.32 +4; July 10.47 +4; Sept. 10.49 +4.

METALS

London Metals: Tin. Stan. Cash sellers £252 —1; 3 mths del. sellers £252 —¾. Tin, Straits, £277 —1¼. Antimony, China Regulus, c.i.f. per ton £70 to £75 nominal, unchanged.

New York Metals: Antimony, Chinese, in carload lots (25 tons) f.o.b. New York duty paid, 16½ cents per lb., unchanged. Tin. Strats, c.i.f. New York (25 ton lots) 47⅜ unchanged. Copper, electrolytic, first hand, 11½ cents per lb. unchanged.—Reuter.

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HEIAN MARU ..... Mar. 18
HIKAWA MARU ..... Mar. 27
HIE MARU ..... Apr. 13

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TOKIWA MARU ..... Apr. 3

Orient-South America Line
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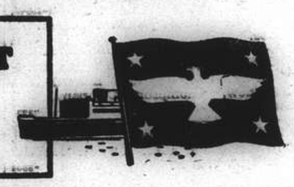

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For South America via S. Africa
ARGENTINA MARU .... Mar. 15
For South America via S. & E. Africa
ARABIA MARU ..... Mar. 24
For Bombay
HIMALAYA MARU ..... Mar. 11
For Calcutta
HAMBURG MARU ..... Mar. 12

Nagasaki Sailings
For Manila, Cebu and Davao
TAKAO MARU ..... Mar. 31
GANGES MARU ..... Mar. 8

Keelung Sailings
For Haiphong, Saigon and Bangkok
SAIGON MARU ..... Apr. 3

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For Australia and New Zealand
CANBERRA MARU .... Mar. 31
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SEIA MARU ..... Apr. 25

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ss. DAIREN MARU	Mar. 5	Mar. 7 at 9 a.m.
ss. HOTEN MARU	Mar. 8	Mar. 10 at 9 a.m.
ss. TSINGTAO MARU	Mar. 10	Mar. 12 at 9 a.m.
ss. DAIREN MARU	Mar. 14	Mar. 15 at 11 a.m.
ss. TSINGTAO MARU	Mar. 18	Mar. 19 at 11 a.m.
ss. DAIREN MARU	Mar. 21	Mar. 22 at 11 a.m.

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	Arrival	Departure
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Kobe Express Service

KASIMA MARU	Mar. 1 (Wayside Wharf)	Mar. 8 at 6 a.m. (Wayside Wharf)

(Passengers are cordially requested to go on board between 7 p.m. and 11 p.m. of the 7th)

TAIYO MARU	Mar. 10 (Wayside Wharf)	Mar. 13 at 7 a.m. (Wayside Wharf)

(Passengers are cordially requested to go on board between 7 p.m. and 11 p.m. of the 12th.)

For passage apply to the ticket office of Toa Kaiun Kaisya at Astor House Hotel. Telephones 45297, 42350, 42359

TOA KAIUN KAISYA
5 THE BUND TELEPHONE 19600

DUE AT FUTURE DATES

All vessels are listed under their terminal port. The first date is that of the ship's departure from that port, and the second is the date she is due to arrive in Shanghai Where a ship's name is duplicated it indicates the port of call last visited.

On account of the present international situation there is considerable interference with movements of ships, especially those from Europe. In cases where it is definitely known that the vessel is not running to schedule the Shanghai arrival date is omitted.

EUROPE AND STRAITS

From GENOA
India 20/3 26/3

From TRIESTE
C. Rosso 9/2 7/3
Monte Piana 20/1 20/3
Volpi 27/2 17/4
Carignano 25/2 22/4

From COLOMBO
C. Rosso 24/2 7/3

From SOERABAYA
Tjibadak 23/2 11/3
Tjitjalengka 1/3 18/3

From BATAVIA
Tjitjalengka 5/3 18/3

From MANILA
Tjibadak 3/3 11/3

From HONGKONG
See "China Ports" below

AMERICA AND JAPAN

From NEW YORK
N. Maersk 24/1 11/3
S. Navigator — 12/3
P. Adams — 17/3
P. Maersk 9/2 25/3
G. Maersk 26/2 14/4
Memphis City — 20/4

From SAVANNAH
G. Maersk 2/3 14/4

From LOS ANGELES
Kamakura M. 12/2 9/3
N. Maersk 15/2 11/3
P. Maersk 29/2 25/3

From SEATTLE
Coldbrook 15/2 7/3
Capillo 29/2 21/3

From PORTLAND
Canton 27/1 11/3

From YOKOHAMA
Kamakura M. 1/3 9/3

From NAGASAKI
Shanghai M. 6/3 7/3

From KEELUNG
Hukuken M. 9/3 11/3

AFRICA AND AUSTRALIA

From CAPETOWN
Boissevain 14/2 23/3

From MOMBASA
Boissevain 3/3 23/3

CHINA PORTS

From DAIREN
Hoten M. 6/3 8/3

VESSELS SAILING

The undermentioned vessels are due to sail from Shanghai upon the dates indicated.

For LIVERPOOL
Husimi Maru 7/3
Hakusan Maru 25/3

For GENOA
Marin Sanudo 6/3

For TRIESTE
C. Rosso 10/3
Monte Piana 22/3

For COLOMBO
Tattori Maru 25/3
Tokiwa Maru 3/4

For BOMBAY
Atago Maru 14/3
Ginyo Maru 25/3

For CAPETOWN
Boissevain 25/3

For JAVA
Tjibadak 14/3
Tjitjalengka 21/3

For HONGKONG
Kamakura Maru 10/3

For MANILA
N. Maersk 13/3
Sophocles 15/3
P. Maersk 26/3
G. Maersk 15/4

For NEW YORK
Sorholt 7/3
P. Adams 18/3
Sophocles 18/3
Tarn 22/3
Tosan Maru 24/3
Azuma Maru 30/3
Laura Maersk 1/4
N. Maersk 16/4

For SAN FRANCISCO
Canton 15/3
Kamakura Maru 16/3
P. Coolidge 17/3

For SEATTLE
Coldbrook 9/3
Capillo 23/3

For YOKOHAMA
Hakone Maru 26/4

For KOBE
Kasima Maru 8/3
Taiyo Maru 13/3

For NAGASAKI
Shanghai Maru 8/3
Nagasaki Maru 10/3

For DAIREN
Dairen Maru 7/3
Hoten Maru 10/3
Tsingtao Maru 12/3
Dairen Maru 15/3
Tsingtao Maru 19/3
Dairen Maru 22/3

VESSELS DISCHARGING

COMMANDANT DORISE. From the Continent and ports arrived on March 2, 1940, now discharging at Hunt's Wharf. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for exchange of Delivery Orders and take immediate delivery of their goods. Consignees of Bulk and Iron cargo are further requested to send their representatives to the Wharf to verify the weights of such cargo whilst it is being landed. All risks of fire at the Wharf and Godowns to be borne by consignees. Claims against this steamer must be presented within 15 days of vessel's arrival or they will not be recognized. Damaged cargo will be examined in the presence of a Customs Officer on Thursday, March 7, 1940, at 9 a.m. at the Wharf by Messrs. Paulsen & Bayes-Davy. No Insurance effected. Cie. des Messageries Maritimes. 6-3

P. & O.
B. I.
—and—
E. & A.

Passenger and freight sailing shortly for Japan.

A freight sailing about the middle of March for United Kingdom and Marseilles via Hongkong, Straits and Bombay.

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HONGKONG and Java Ports
on Thursday, March 14, 1940
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TJIBADAK Mar. 14. AMOY HONGKONG, MUNTOK and JAVA PORTS.—The J.C.J.L. ss. Tjibadak sails from Holt's Wharf, Pootung on Thursday, March 14, taking cargo to Hongkong, Muntok and Java ports. Excellent passenger accommodation. Through tickets issued to European and Australian Ports. For particulars apply to the Java-China-Japan Lijn Agentschap Shanghai N.V. Brunner Mond Building, 133 Szechuen Road. Tel. 16247 (4 Lines). 13-3

AMERICA

TOSAN M. Mar. 24. FOR LOS ANGELES CRISTOBAL, PANAMA CANAL, NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA and BALTIMORE.—O.S.K. Line. Tel. 15324. 24-3

PASSENGER LISTS

DEPARTURES

Mar. 5, for Chinwangtao: Mr. & Mrs. S. J. Wen, Mrs. Y. K. Chang, Mr. M B. Hoffman.

Per President Coolidge, Mar. 5, for Hongkong: Mr. P. R. Buergin, Mrs. K. W. Irle, Mr. P. H. Suckling, Mr. P. Dufour, Mr. A. D. Tyler, Mr. C. B. Morrison, Mr. E. Kaganskv, Mr. J. L. Coe, Mr. A. S. Hill, Mr. P. J. Narwani, Mr. P. B. Shroff, Mr. S. L. Chang, Mr. Y. K. Chow, Mr. S. L. Tson, Master B. Chen, Mrs. F. Liu, Mrs. Choy Wei Man, Capt. Yang Yin, Mr. G. L. Mackenzie, Mr. H. C. A. Kuhne, Mr. N. B. Brown, Miss Lam Yat Weh, Mr. H. C. Cheng, Miss Kwok Wai Chun, Mr. A. Black, Mrs. J. L. Coe, Mr. F. Liu, Mrs. L. Y. Wong, Mrs. S. Y. Dsau, Miss D. Chen, Mrs. K. K. Kwok, Mr. K. W. Irle, Mr. L. J. Feildsen, Miss F. L. Mackenzie, Mr. G. Haynes, Mrs. N. D. Brown, Mrs. Kwok Lum Shong, for Manila: Mr. A. G. Tuason, Mrs. H. P. Smith, Master R. Buckendorf, Mrs. V. Robles, Mrs. A. S. Tuason, Mrs. E. Church, Mrs. M. Davis, Mr. K. Dember, Mrs. S. Aquino, Mrs. G. W. Buckendorf, Mr. C. Cruz, Mr. C. F. Vegger.

Yesterday's Arrivals

Name	From	Consignees
Livatho	C'wangtao	Hunt S.S.
Andre Lebon	Kobe	M.M.
Anna Maersk	Hongkong	Maersk L.
Bonho	Hsinkong	Dong Shing
Haikong	Ningpo	Ta Lung
Marin Sanudo	Hongkong	Lloyd T.
Tensin M.	Sandakan	Nomura L.
Chekiang M.	Tsungming	T.K.K.
Dairen M.	Dairen	D.K.K.
Shinko M.	—	T.K.K.
Whakou	Hsinkong	Kiang An
Meitung	Hupukow	S.V.O.C.
Lipari	T'lungkong	Dong Shing
Tawha	T'lungkong	Quen Kee
Hungyun M.	T'lungkong	Chu Foong
Luise	Hsinkong	G.M.C.
Kiangnan	T'lungkong	Chu Foong

Yesterday's Departures

Name	Flag	Despatcher
Pres. Coolidge	Am.	A.P.L.
Daviken	Nor.	Jebsen L.
Heini	Ger.	G.F.E.
Nagasaki M.	Jap.	T.K.K.
Tokusima M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Chingning M.	Jap.	T.K.K.
Hsingtung M.	Jap.	T.K.K.
Tangyang M.	Jap.	T.K.K.
Anshing	Jap.	T.K.K.
Sungshan M.	Jap.	T.K.K.
S.M. Houptman	Am.	H.G.&R.

Men-of-War in Port

Name	Flag	Type	Berthed
Luzon	Am.	Gbt.	U.S.N.B.
D. de Lagree	Fr.	Gbt.	K.S.D.
Fran. Garnier	Fr.	Gbt.	F.N.B.
E. Carlotto	Itl.	Gbt.	J.N.B.
Lepanto	Itl.	Gbt.	J.N.B.

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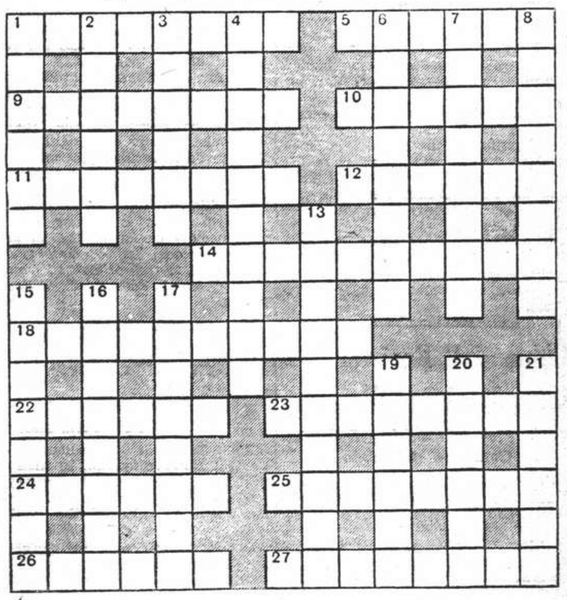

ACROSS
1 What! A faithful wife to run off after a writer?
5 This amusement for a wet day is made with its latter half (here's a puzzle for you)
9 Some cask this
10 More suitable spot for some Angle than for some Saxon to settle in?
11 Lawyers of a kind and not a sign of the Zodiac
12 A card game for a rich man?
14 What may keep an estate agent from getting away from business?
18 Dexterity
22 Useful member of the dog family
23 It is apparently skill if something cold (something tricky this)
24 Tea-table delicacy
25 This may mean the end of the play
26 Metal with monetary meaning
27 Sounds as if one garment is intended but it is probably a special robe

DOWN
1 Don't suggest to a Scot that this music is caused by sticking a pin in a hog
2 Number
3 Town of India
4 Work for an explorer
6 This may be adroitly changed
7 An oriental language
8 Though she appears in fighting kit she is no soldier
13 A sign of omission perhaps
15 If our ancestors wanted to know the time presumably they asked this policeman
16 Far from barren
17 Antonym of exaggerate
19 Wood that may shelter a soldier
20 Does this kind of vehicle make this noise?
21 One might expect this street to be continued by King or Queen street

Y'DAY'S SOLUTION.—ACROSS: 1, Healthy; 4, Binding; 9, Long Drivers; 11, Rook; 12, Toby; 13, His Word; 15, Discus; 16, Tester; 17, Bey; 19, Pinero; 20, Eleven; 22, Bin; 25, Animus; 27, Citron; 28, Support; 29, Leek; 31, Bent; 32, Dilapidated; 33, Delight; 34, Centaur. DOWN: 1, Hybrids; 2, Look; 3, Haggis; 5, Invert; 6, Dart; 7, Gruyere; 8, Browse; 9, Lowspirited; 10, Soft-hearted; 13, Humerus; 14, Demerit; 17, Bob; 18, Yen; 21, Mallard; 23, Impair; 24, Another; 26, Sumach; 27, Crease; 30, Kiwi; 31, Beet.

Wealth of Japan Drained by Asiatic Continent

Japanese Businessmen Concerned at Latest Figures; Control of Prices Urged

Tokyo, Mar. 4.

THERE is a growing concern among Japanese business circles at the ever-increasing exodus of Japanese goods to the Asiatic mainland. Striking figures published by the Ministry of Finance have just attracted the attention of these circles, and have been quoted by interpellators before the Diet, as indicating the urgent need of governmental intervention to check the dangerous "loss of economic substance" which this tendency implies.

According to these statistics, the balance of trade between the continent and Japan has resulted in an excess of exports from Japan which amounted to 397 million yen in 1937, 617 million in 1938, and 1,094 million in 1939.

It is true that these huge exports to the Asiatic mainland are due to some extent to the necessities of rehabilitation work on the continent, as well as the prosecution of the Japanese military campaign and the needs of new-born industries started by Japan on the continent in Manchoukuo and China. Business circles, however, believe that brakes should be applied to the excessive exports for at least two reasons: 1—becaus. Japan cannot afford such large exports at a time when there is such an acute shortage of materials at home; and, 2—because it is time that a proper reorganization of the East Asiatic bloc is effected in such a way that richness flows from China to Japan and not the contrary.

Price Control Remedy

The chief remedy to the situation might well be, according to a recent study published in the authoritative "Oriental Economist", to stop the present sky-rocketing of prices in China and Manchoukuo by necessary monetary measures.

The violent rise of continental prices is, in fact, seen as the main cause for the enormous influx of Japanese goods in China and Manchoukuo. Goods are irresistibly attracted to an area where they fetch growing benefits, the more so as the local banknotes are linked with the yen in the larger part of that area. It may be added that the authorities in China and Manchoukuo, seeing that the influx of Japanese goods profited the masses as well as the local trade, have been cold towards any measure tending to a restriction of Japanese exports.

The "Oriental Economist" acknowledges the fact that for the moment, prices in Japan, China and Manchoukuo are going up in a "vicious spiral". The most striking point appearing in the statistics is that it is the continent and not Japan that leads the way. While energetic efforts by the authorities in Japan proper have been able to slow down, if not stop, the soaring of prices, similar attempts by authorities in Manchoukuo have not been so successful, while in North China and Central China, the rise of prices has gone practically uncontrolled.

Price Advances

The following table given by the "Oriental Economist" is illuminating:

WHOLESALE PRICE ADVANCE, 1936, TO SEPT. 1939:

Tokyo	49.3 per cent.
Changchuen	76.4 per cent.
Tientsin	184.6 per cent.
Shanghai	194.1 per cent.

Even if it is assumed that statistics of Japan and Manchoukuo are somewhat optimistic, the contrast is striking between prices in the "controlled economy areas" (Tokyo and Changchun) and the "uncontrolled economy areas" (Tientsin, and above all, Shanghai).

In slowing down the exports of Japan to the continent the Japanese authorities will have to take into account the important fact that both Manchoukuo and China tend to be less and less self-sufficient, in other words, that these exports are more and more necessary to them.

Other Imports Crippled

The outstanding feature of the 1939 trade for Manchoukuo was the overwhelming expansion of trade with Japan Import movements from third countries being practically wiped out by the outbreak of the European war and Manchoukuo has been placed in the position of being dependent upon Japan for consumers' goods as well as for producer's merchandise. The Japanese share in Manchoukuo imports rose to 84.4 per cent. instead of 77.9 per cent. in 1938, and the proportion for export was 62.5 per cent. instead of 57.5 per cent.

As for North and Central China, it is the China war which has rendered these areas more and more dependent on Japan. As the Oriental Economist notes its commodities which used to come to Shanghai and Tientsin from the interior in times of peace are no longer transported to these cities.

"North China is coming to rely very heavily on Japan, though prior to the incident its economic system was linked to that of Central China," the "Oriental Economist" writes.—Havas.

Nanking Denounces Chiang Kai-shek

Chungking Government to Be Repudiated; Statement By Dr. Chu Min-yi

Nanking, Mar. 5.

Dr. Chu Min-yi, secretary-general of the "rump" Kuomintang Party, today announced that one of the first actions of the new government upon its arrival in Nanking would be to repudiate the Chungking régime as the established authority in China.

The new administration which will have Mr. Wang Ching-wei at its head would be the legitimate successor of the National Government of China, while the régime in Chungking had been reduced to the status of a regional administration, which was conducting an anti-Japanese and pro-Communist policy in defiance of the wishes of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, father of the Chinese Republic, Dr. Chu said.

He urged the Chinese nation and the world at large to realize that the Government in Nanking, upon its organization with peace and anti-Communism as its aims, would be the legitimate government of China.

Chinese history, Dr. Chu said in referring to the Chungking régime, showed that any government which moved its seat to an outlying region was never regarded as having power in China proper.

Conference in Session

Dr. Chu, who is the chairman of the Commission for the Return of the Government to Nanking, also revealed that the Secretariat of the Central Political Conference, which will sponsor the reorganized National Government, had been functioning here since February 22.

The Conference, which will be summoned under the chairmanship of Mr. Wang, will be attended by representatives of the Kuomintang, the "Provisional Government" in Peiping, the "Reformed Government" in Nanking, the Federated Autonomous Government of Mongolia, and various other political and public bodies.

This gathering will decide the platform of the government, the procedure to be adopted in the succession by the new administration of the rights and prerogatives of the former National Government, the title and the seat of the administration, and its flag. These points have already been decided in principle at the Tsingtao and Shanghai conferences in February.

As soon as the government is organized, with Mr. Wang being sworn in as its Chief Executive, the Central Political Conference will be dissolved. A Central Council will then be formed.—Domei.

Six U.S. Navy Planes Reach Midway

Intention to Visit Guam Island Denied

Honolulu, Mar. 5.

Six U.S. Navy "flying destroyers" reached Midway Island late yesterday after leaving here in the morning, the Navy announced today. The planes are making a training flight to Wake Island and return. They were originally expected to visit Guam, but the Navy denied such an intention.

The planes will return to Midway on Thursday and, after halting over night, will leave Midway on Friday morning to arrive at Pearl Harbour again on Friday evening.

Admiral Arthur L. Bristol, commanding wing number two, was participating in the flight. The Navy tenders Wright and Swan were already at Midway to service the flight and the flight cruiser Pensacola was in the same vicinity, available for any emergency.

The Navy flatly denied that the planes intended to visit Guam. The flight, they said, was purely a routine trans-ocean training flight.—United Press.

China Will Register Iron, Steel Supplies

New Chungking Order to Conserve Materials

Chungking, Mar. 5.

All iron and steel works and factories, and all individuals in possession of iron and steel in any form, in "free China," are required to register with the Government's newly formed Iron and Steel Control Committee, beginning from March 1, according to regulations announced by the Committee today.

The committee is jointly organized by the Ministry of Economic Affairs and the Ministry of War, with Mr. Li Ching-lu as chairman.

The function of the committee is to conserve raw materials, eliminate waste, and adjust the supply to the demand for iron and steel.

Any consignment of iron and steel materials not having the necessary permits issued by the Committee will be confiscated.—Reuter.

British Soldiers Cross Belgian Frontier

Brussels, Mar. 5.

Two English soldiers yesterday crossed the frontier between Belgium and France by mistake and visited an estaminet, where they learnt of their mistake. They were taken to Brussels and interned.—Reuter.

Returns of Federal Reserve System

New York, Mar. 4.

The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve system, in their report for the week ended February 28 respecting the entire body of reporting member banks of the system, reveal a decrease of $3,000,000 on total loans compared with the previous week, but an increase of $342,000,000 compared with the corresponding period of last year.

Investments show increases of $60,000,000 from last week and of $1,332,000,000 compared with the corresponding period of last year.

Total loans during the period under review amounted to $8,528,000,000 and investments $14,740,000,000.—Reuter.

Mr. S. Kato in Tokyo For Conferences

Tokyo, Mar. 5.

Mr. Sotomatsu Kato, Japanese Minister-at-large in China, today began a series of conferences with local officials concerning the situation in China, particularly with reference to the impending establishment of the National Government with Mr. Wang Ching-wei as its central figure, in Nanking. The Japanese diplomat arrived here yesterday from Shanghai by air.—Domei.

S'hai Waterworks to Recommend Dividend

It is the intention of the directors of The Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd. at the general meeting to be held on March 27, to recommend on Intra-Agreement Consumers' Account for the half year ended December 31, 1939, a dividend of 3½ per cent. on 7 per cent. cumulative redeemable preference shares and 3¼ per cent. on 6½ per cent. cumulative redeemable preference shares, and for the year 1939 a final dividend of 6 per cent on "A" shares (including shortage of 2 per cent. on 1938 account), 4 per cent. on "B" shares, and 5 per cent. on "C" shares (including shortage of 1 per cent. on 1938 account), or 16/- on "A" shares, 9.6d. on "B" shares, and 1/- on "C" shares, and a dividend on Extra-Agreement and Shipping Consumers' Account of 9d. per "A" share and 0.45d. per "B" share.

Dividends on "A", "B" and "C" shares covered by Shanghai certificates will be paid by sterling warrants payable in dollars local currency at the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation (Shanghai's) buying rate for demand drafts on London.

Japan Saved from 10% Penalty Tariff

Complicated Situation Arises from Old Law

Washington, Airmail.

The Ghost of General Ulysses S. Grant has saved Japan, at least temporarily, from a ten per cent. penalty tariff.

This is the complicate legal situation disclosed by Basil Harris, commissioner of Customs. An 1828 law puts a ten per cent. extra tariff on foreign merchandise brought to the United States in foreign ships. Japan was exempted from this by the Japanese-American Commercial trade agreement but the United States has denounced that treaty. Thus when the agreement officially terminated, Japan would appear liable for the 1828 penalty. However, Harris searched the records and found that in 1872, Grant, then President, issued a proclamation suspending the penalty against Japan, and this proclamation will replace the trade agreement in preventing the penalty. So General Grant, unless President Roosevelt revokes the proclamation, has saved the day for Japan.—Havas.

New York Market Irregular

New York, Mar. 4.

Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed irregular today with steels and coppers leading dull trading. Wall Street observers' expectations this week are about the same as last week—either a narrow, dull market or severe test that might dislodge sufficient selling to bring a quick, sharp decline.

On the bearish side there was utility integration, foreign liquidation potentialities, fears of more anti-trust action, failure of trade to improve faster, lack of action on the West Front, and erratic action in grain.

On the favourable side there is the high rate of auto production, better prices of non-ferrous metals, improvement in the capital on the market for refunding issues, hopes for an improvement in construction and an outlook for better steel buying.

Rails and merchandise were steady during today's session. A moderate convering of steel was noted when the Iron and Steel Institute reported operations for the week indicating that the decline was slowing down. Aviations were firm.—United Press.

New Manchoukuo Firm For Pulp Industry

Tokyo, Mar. 3.

A large Y.40 million firm will be established soon in Manchoukuo, for the development of the pulp industry in the north of the country, taking advantage of the large reserves of pulp wood in the Hsingan mountains.

Indicating a further advance of Japanese trusts in Manchoukuo, the Kanegafuchi Cotton Spinning Company, Japan's giant cotton concern, is said to be behind the project. Detailed plans have been decided upon between Manchoukuo authorities and the Kanegafuchi Spinning Company as well as the Oji Paper Manufacturing Company and the Japanese rayon and staple fibre manufacturers.

The new firm is expected to produce 60,000 metric tons of pulp per year, of which 40,000 is to be for rayon manufacture and the rest for newsprint. The shortage of supplies for pulp manufacturing, however, is said to delay somewhat the operation of the new factory, the foundations of which have already been laid.—Havas.

Trade Between U.S. Japan Increases

Tokyo, Mar. 4.

Trade between the United States and Japan had increased since January 26, the date of the lapse of the 1911 Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the two nations, a spokesman for the Foreign Office told newspapermen today he learned on a recent visit at Osaka, Japan's industrial and commercial center.

Businessmen at Osaka told the spokesman that trade, both exports and imports, had increased despite of the state of non-treaty. All businessman at Osaka, however, voiced the hope that commercial relations between the two countries could be regulated on a treaty basis instead of a day-to-day basis, the spokesman said.—Domei.

Two Bulgarians Killed In Border Clash

Bucharest, Mar. 5.

Two Bulgarian frontier guards were killed and two Rumanian soldiers were wounded yesterday in a Bulgarian-Rumanian frontier incident near Chilia-Kadi.

Many shots were fired during a lengthy exchange in which a considerable number of armed forces was involved. A joint Bulgo-Rumanian commission was appointed to investigate the clash.—United Press.

Positions Vacant

Do not enclose original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies answer the same purpose.

WANTED chauffeur, first-class references. Box 2056, NCDN. 11225

WANTED by foreign firm, experienced Chinese bookkeeper with good handwriting. Salary $100 up, depending on qualification. Experienced man with good testimonials from foreign firm will have preference. Apply in own handwriting giving fullest particulars and salary expected to Box 1969, NCDN. -3840

VACANCY occurs in an English retail store for an efficient saleslady, one with experience in England preferred. Apply by letter, giving full particulars, Post Office Box 312. 11203

CHINESE compradore with good local connections, previous experience and references wanted by export firm. Post Office Box 1790. -3816

SECRETARY, perfect English, half-day. State experience and salary expected. Address Box 1998, NCDN. -3749

WANTED, services of analytical food, beverages chemist. Please forward reply giving qualifications and state whether married or single, to Box 1904, NCDN. -3612

CHINESE girl steno-typist wanted; speed about 60/80 words. Address applications to Box 2012, NCDN. -3780

WANTED experienced lady secretary-stenographer. Address Box 2015, NCDN. 11205

Positions Wanted

Advertisements under this heading only are accepted at the rate of five dollar cents per word per insertion, with a minimum charge of $0.80.

NETHERLANDS subject seeks employment, preferably Dutch firm. Good correspondent and translator. Excellent testimonials. Box 2040, NCDN. -3831

DUTCH woman seeks position immediately. Speaks French, German, English. Can look after children or housekeeping, for day-time. Box 2042, NCDN. -3833

CANADIAN (naturalised) radio-operator, auto-mechanic, experienced salesman, speaks five languages, seeks any job. Box 2045, NCDN. -3837

AMERICAN-educated Chinese, old-timer, with Government connections and good references, seeks responsible position with foreign firm, here or outports. Address Box 2029, NCDN. -3911

EMIGRANT is anxious to get any job. Experienced bookkeeper, perfect knowledge of English. Box 2024, NCDN. -3806

EXPERIENCED Chinese, university-educated, open for engagement as secretary-accountant, bookkeeper or office assistant. Good reference. Box 2032, NCDN. -3819

RELIABLE, trustworthy Scotsman (exempt from military service), desires employment. Willing tackle anything, anywhere. Box 1542, NCDN. -3901

YOUNG, well-educated foreign lady gives English and German lessons. Box 2020, NCDN. -3797

BRITISH subject seeks employment, experienced and specialised salesman in radios and refrigerators also mechanical service. Box 2039, NCDN. -3831

AUSTRIAN lady, middle-aged, reliable, seeks position as lady's companion, mother's help, or office work. Outport no objection. Box 5606, NCDN. 11201

AMERICAN-returned student, trustworthy, hardworker, seeks responsible position in foreign firm. Box 1986, NCDN. -3781

RELIABLE young lady-typist/secretary, eight years experience, every kind of office-work, seeks position. Box 1806, NCDN. -3439

ARCHITECT, free-lance, qualified (British returned), takes temporary work. Any length of time. Undertakes design, construction, perspective work, specification and supervision. Address Box 1985, NCDN. -3730

Business Opportunities

EDUCATED representative seeks agency in silk, organdy and woollen piecegoods. Box 2050, NCDN. -3845

PART of large office, or desk space, including light, telephone, boy, available in modern office building on Bund. Apply giving particulars of occupation or trade. Box 2044, NCDN. -3835

FOR SALE, well-established residential hotel with good repute in Hongkong. Owner selling due to pressure of business. Apply Post Office Box 186, Hongkong.

WANTED to buy, fully-equipped soda fountain. Address Post Office Box 186, Hongkong.

REPUTABLE Chinese (Southerner), citizen long resident in Shanghai, bank guarantee desires act as representative for enterprises local/outport firms. Considerable capital to push business if necessary. Reply Box 1989, NCDN. -3721

ACTIVE partner with $5,000 wanted in sound export business. Box 2033, NCDN. -3819

GOOD connections in Hongkong and interior. Take representations for developing South-China market along engineering lines or local make machineries. Address Box 1912, NCDN. -3624

TRADE enquiries, financial status reports, insurance (all classes). Clarkes Agency, 88 Nanking Road, Telephone 10092. 11152

Miscellaneous

CUT this out! Subscribe to our Magazine Library. We deliver anywhere American and British Magazines, latest issue or 2nd circulation, at moderate fees. Telephone 14640. The First Shanghai Reading Circle, 131 Museum Road, Room 423. -3658

STAMP collection or single stamps wanted to buy. 822/C Joffre, Telephone 77911. 7-9 p.m. -3792

PASSAGE wanted to San Francisco or New York, willing to work some hours daily March, April. Address Box 1997, NCDN. -3742

Personal

EDUCATED foreigner wishes to meet lady for exchange of languages: French/Italian against English. Box 2050, NCDN. -3845

YOUNG Cantonese wishes to meet Chinese or foreign lady. View friendship. Box 2034, NCDN. -3819

ANNA. Please see advertisement in NCDN. Sunday, March 3. Hope to hear from you soon. -3807

Offices, Shops, Godowns

WANTED, office accommodations in central district. Reply Box 2027, NCDN. -3809

For Sale—Miscellaneous

SINGER sewing-machines, brand-new, very reasonable prices. 138 Hamilton House. -3852

BOLUVA, 10K-rolled gold lady's wristwatch. Cost US$37.50. Bargain $400. On view, Thompson Company, 331 Szechuen Road. -3839

CONTAX III Sonnar 1:2, brand-new, with leather case. US$120. Address Box 2033, NCDN. -3803

VACUUM cleaner, Electrolux, 220 volt, best condition, $65. Weinmann, Sassoon House, Room 248, Nanking Road corner Bund. -3841

FOR SALE, ten days only, all kinds imported books, high-class stationery and children's books, at greatly reduced prices, in perfectly good condition, for gifts and libraries. Also one Hermann Schultz, Hamburg, safe, $1,000. Size 30 x 30 x 65 inches. F. Ziang Kee Book Co., 635 Szechuen Road, telephone 13375. -3836

DINNER-set, Krautheim, blue/gold, 77 pieces, finest quality, high-class, for 12 persons, $285. Dinner-set, best German porcelain, for 12 persons, light-blue lines, very nice, $150. Crystalware, porcelain figures, all in best condition, always in stock. Futter, Wolff & Cohn, Hongkew, 912 East Seward Road, House 11. Not shop. -3814

BARGAIN sale in cutlery, dishes, silverware and silver plated; toilet cases, portfolios, writing-desk sets, genuine onyx; vacuum cleaner; toaster and many other bargains. Open Sundays. General Magazine, 337 Avenue Haig. -3674

PERSIAN carpet, new, about 10 x 13 ft., at attractive price. A. W. March, 1331 Rue Lafayette, Apartment 52. -3810

STAMPS: Collection Shanghai catalogued £20. China 450 and Manchouko 130 different. Small collection Mongolia. Bargain prices. Box 2035, NCDN. -3822

FOR SALE, from private to private, one carpet 9 x 12 ft., Agra, very old, $680. Two small Persian carpets, $90 and $140. Box 2041, NCDN. -3832

THREE small Persian carpets, for sale. Telephone 74572. -3771

A complete home, $1,000. Apply Flat 201, Yangtszepoo Police Station. -3747

PERSIAN carpet 7½ x 10½, first-quality, old, heavily knotted, for connoisseurs only; two rugs. Box 1991, NCDN. -3735

STRINGS of genuine cultured pearls, real bargain. Box 2,000, NCDN. -3752

AMATEUR photographer offers: Quarterplate Zeiss camera, double extension, Tessar 1: 3.5, F13.5 cm., US$10. Reflex 120, Tessar 1:4.5, F10.5 cm., US$12. Halfplate portable camera, tripod, cases, enlarger. Lens: Xenar 1:4.5, F21 cm., US$25. Address Post Office Box 525. 11198

ROSENTHAL dinner/tea-sets, small cups, flower design, Meissen/Dresden porcelains, splendid crystalware, bronzes, miniatures. Dr. Weiss, 150 Tifeng Road, House 15, Flat 2. -3472

NICK'S secondhand furniture shop. We pay best price for furniture, carpets, pianos, refrigerators and household effects. Telephone 73937. 146A Route des Soeurs, 3 inside. -2897

SECONDHAND furniture shop. Buy and sell at best prices, furniture, carpets, refrigerator, cut-glass, etc. Feiner, 306 Rue Bourgeat, telephone 73597. -3636

SHIRTS made to measure. Superior "double-thread", broadcloth $15.50, "Tootal" $24 "Clydella" Wool $35. Razon's, Central Road. 11111

MEISSEN, Rosenthal, Hutschenreuther, porcelain as dinner, coffee, tea, fruit sets, plates, vases, figures, mocha and selected cups, also beautiful and useful crystalware at really reasonable prices. Open Sundays. General Magazine, 337 Avenue Haig. -3674

SHIRTS correctly made to measure. English poplins and pure silk from $14.50. Razon's 12 Central Road. 11110

STAMPS for sale, latest price-list of Chinese stamps sent for 10 cents. Inspection welcome. Chen Kee Stamp Service. 397 Szechuen Road. -3373

CRYSTAL, porcelain and other articles and novelties, always in stock. Shop 726 East Seward Road. -3066

PAINTINGS, porcelains, silver, antiquities at reasonable prices. Glance, 818 Ratard, afternoons/Sunday mornings. -3634

EXQUISITE porcelain, crystalware, bronzes, also carved wood curios, displayed at 1310 Avenue Joffre. -3968

BARGAIN in silver and plated cutlery, crystalware, porcelain, oil-paintings, dinner and coffee-sets. Rosenthal, K.P.M., Protos vacuum-cleaner, etc. 497 Weihaiwei Road. 5 Yang Terrace. Room 6. -3263

Educational

PIANO-accordion lessons wanted, one hour every Saturday afternoon, at pupil's home, Scott Road. Box 2021, NCDN. -3800

FRENCH lessons given by French lady, 25 years' tutoring experience. 1920 Avenue Joffre, Apartment 302, telephone 76724, from 2-4 o'clock. -3809

LATIN, Greek lessons given by professor, 20 years' tutoring experience. Box 2026, NCDN. -3808

ENGLISH lessons given daily. Moderate fees. Box 2022, NCDN. -3802

WHO makes occasional Japanese and Dutch translations? State terms. Box 2016, NCDN. -3790

FOREIGN Y Radio Technical Course, starting Friday, March 15, 8.15 p.m. For particulars apply Educational Office or telephone 92250. 11210

FOREIGN Y Chinese Classes, Mandarin and Shanghai dialect, starting Monday, March 4, 6 p.m. Private work also arranged. Apply Educational Office or telephone 92250. 11068

FIGUEIREDO'S School. Thoroughly dependable. Shorthand, typewriting, English. Crystal-clear explanations. 54 Garden Apartments, 1173/11 Bubbling Well. 11107

MODERN piano instruction for beginners and advanced. Success guaranteed. Moderate fees. Lina Panofsky-Schnittkin, former teacher of Conservatory Stern, Berlin. c/o Leyzer, 591 Bubbling Well Road, House 101, Room 3, 37136. -3708

Lost

LOST, Custom Pass for "Foreign Goods" No. AL35072, 60 cases of cigarette machines, shipped from Norfolk via U.S.A., on ms. Lexa Maersk, arrived Shanghai August 9, 1939. The above is hereby declared null and void. Universal Leaf Tobacco Co. -3520

Dancing

MISS Lilian Grey, qualified instructress in ballroom dances, gives private lessons at Waldemar's Dancing Academy. 1272 Avenue Joffre. -3073

Wanted to Rent

WANTED to rent, small, well-furnished flat, with bathroom. Address Box 2053, NCDN. -3840

YOUNG American desires one or two-roomed, furnished flat with private bath. Moderate rent, Settlement preferred. Reply stating full particulars. Address Box 2043, NCDN. -3834

WANTED, by French couple, two/three-roomed apartment, centre French Concession. Box 2052, NCDN. 11216

RESPONSIBLE foreigner wants house or apartment. Agrees to pay key-money and take over furniture. Telephone 78499. -3795

WANTED to rent immediately, house with garden, in residential district. Address Box 2018, NCDN. -3794

ONE-ROOMED apartment, furnished, private bath, steamheated, separate entrance from the staircase, wanted by American. Willing take over furniture. Address Box 1926, NCDN. -3646

WANTED, one/two-roomed apartment, furnished/unfurnished, central district. Address Box 1947, NCDN. -3673

GARDEN, Hungjao district, with or without bungalow, wanted by responsible neutral party. Box 1994, NCDN. -3739

WANTED apartment by American couple. Willing to take over furniture and pay key-money. Telephone 79023. -3852

AMERICAN professional couple want small apartment or two-rooms with board, for short stay. No key-money or furniture deals. Box 2007, NCDN. -3769

FLAT (or small house) near tram line, wanted to rent by foreign couple (not refugees). State monthly rent. Box 2010, NCDN. -3777

Wanted to Purchase

SLOT machines, new and old, wanted. State type, price. Box 2054, NCDN. -3855

WILLING pay best price for Bentley Second Phrase Code 1937 Edition. Reply Box 2014, NCDN. -3788

WANTED to buy, secondhand clothing: suits, dresses, shoes, carpets, etc. 1129 Bubbling Well, Sun Avenue, House 51, telephone 33284, Mr. Corts. -3440

WANTED to buy, one secondhand piano. Willing to pay best price. Apply telephone 73606. -3619

ESTIMATE free, all kinds of second-hand household furniture, refrigerators, carpets, radios, pianos and sundries. George Young, 510 Peking Road, Telephone 96967. -2997

WANTED buy secondhand carpets, trunks, suits, dresses, shoes. Telephone 39965, Mr. Bers, 8-10 a.m. 1-3, 6-8 p.m. daily. -2969

Motor Cars and Cycles

1934 Dodge sedan, excellent condition, always owner-driven. US$350. Telephone 16814, Mr. Chow. -3847

FOR SALE, 1937 Ford V8, 60 h. p. de luxe four-door saloon. Excellent condition. For quick sale, US$675. Telephone 15633 or write Box 2049, NCDN. -3843

FOR SALE, 1929, 9 h.p. Fiat tourer, excellent condition, good tyres, very economical. Price $600. Box 2051, NCDN. -3846

FORD, two-seater, model 32; Whippet, four-door, four cylinders, model 32. Mannheim, 1170/74 Broadway. -3796

PLYMOUTH sedan 1934, Pontiac coach 1934, Morris Major sedan, Buick sedan 1935, Indian motor-cycle with side-car 1937. Pacific Motors, 863 Avenue Foch. Telephone 74500. -3791

FIAT six sedan 1933; good running order; new tyres and battery. Reasonable price. 26 Route Delastre, 12-2 p.m. 11213

WANTED, Plymouth/Chevrolet sedan, 1936, Vintage or Ford 1931, roadster/sedan/coupe. Box 2030, NCDN. -3812

1934 Standard Swallow, 6-cylinder, about 22 miles per gallon, in really good condition, for about US$200 or best offer. Owner leaving. Box 1865, NCDN. 11119

CASH for used cars and trucks. Jenny's Motors, 177 Amiral Courbet. Telephone 73165. -3062

PRIVATE-owned cars, trucks, reasonable prices, buying or selling, consult Auto Trading, 673 Szechuen Road, Telephone 17289, 19351. -3379

FOR SALE, 1935 Chevrolet Master de luxe, four-door saloon, owner-driven, gone about 20,000 miles only. Offers to Box 2001, NCDN. -3757

WANTED immediately, small or medium-sized motor-car. Any type 1930/33. Please reply Box 2005, NCDN. -3766

FOR SALE, 1938 Renault coupe, excellent condition. Owner-driven, over 20 m.p.g., Price US$675. Telephone 78320, 2 p.m. or after 6 p.m. -3783

Rooms with Board

LARGE, double and single rooms, private bathrooms, facing south, big garden. Available immediately. Near bus 14/2 stops. Telephone 20544, Mrs. Harvey. 75 Tunsin Road. -3758

NICE, furnished, large room with balcony, bachelor/couple, Route Ferguson/Avenue Joffre, telephone 77051, tiffin hours. -3830

Addressing a Vast Audience

That is what one does in placing an advertisement in the "Classified" columns, for there are considerably over 10,000 paid subscribers to the "North-China Daily News" and every paper stands for an average of five readers.

Radios

UNREPEATABLE bargains! 9-Victor Combination with automatic changer $960; 15-Philco US$200; 8-Philco AC.DC. $450; 5-Philco $180; 6-Universal $250, 7-General Electric $450. Universal Radio Co., 232 Nanking Road, Telephone 19225. 11108

WANTED used radios. Local or all-wave. State make, price. Address Box 1607, NCDN or Telephone 86149. -3074

RCA 6-tube motor-car radio. New. Beautiful tone $290. Radio Corporation of Asia, 361-3 Foch. Telephone 87777. -3315

BLAUPUNKT, 6-tube, Strassfurter Imperial, latest model. Bargain. 497 Weihaiwei Road. 5 Yang Terrace. Room 6. -3263

RADIO OK? Expert service. Newest equipment. Moderate charges. Telephone 43383. Chang's Radio Corporation, 102 North Chekiang Road. -3085

SPECIALIZED shortwave tuning with RCA laboratory instruments. Radio Corporation of Asia, 361-3 Avenue Foch. Telephone 87777. -3570

W KOREBUT radio engineer, radios repaired on the spot promptly, efficiently. Telephone 36559. -2521

Rooms Without Board

NICELY-furnished room, suitable for single person. All modern conveniences. Steamheating. 189 Route Mayen, telephone 71361. -3654

LARGE furnished room, central heating, hot water, single person. 1831 Avenue Joffre, Apartment 3. -3850

TO LET, large room with all conveniences. Permanent hot water. 844A Cathay Flats. Avenue Joffre. -3824

EUROPEAN villa, Joffre, tram stop. Big, south room, use of verandah, garage, garden, kitchen. Also small nice, single room with water supply, without kitchen. Telephone 78253. -3813

FURNISHED room in modern apartment $180. French Concession near bus stop, preferably single person, breakfast optional. Telephone 74961, tiffin hours. -3823

$90, large, furnished room, steam-heating, no refugees. Telephone 74653. 421 Roi Albert, Intersavin Apartment 1A. -3805

PRIVATE family offers 2½ rooms. No refugees. 357 King Albert Apartments, Avenue du Roi Albert, Apartment 7. -3799

PARTLY-FURNISHED, small room in Bearn Apartments, for single person. Address Box 2013, NCDN. -3787

NICELY furnished big room, all modern conveniences, telephone, bath, Only for bachelor. Centre Concession. Box 1958, NCDN. -3690

Office Cars

SEAT available between Westend Gardens and Kiangse Road, four times daily ordinary office times. Box 2046, NCDN. -3839

LIFT required twice daily at noon and 1.45, French Bund to Picardie Apartments/Route Winling and back. Box 2038, NCDN. -3828

Beauty Culture, etc.

Advertisements under this heading are carefully scrutinized before acceptance, and though no guarantee can be given readers may be reasonably assured of their bona fides.

360 Rue Bourgeat, Room 2, near Route des Soeurs. Massage. -3804

LADY gives general massage, manicure 10-7 p.m. 205 Peking Road, Apartment 30. Second Floor. 11114

Chinese Servants

HOUSE cook-boy, wife as amah, clean, good workers, seek position immediately. Well-recommended. Apply Box 2031, NCDN. -3817

HIGHLY recommended cook-boy, wife wash-amah. Employer leaving Shanghai. Telephone 46461. -3798

73148 CENTRAL Employment Agency (British). Only one with 3,000 satisfied customers. Cooks, boys, amahs, chauffeurs, watchmen, housekeepers, telephone operators. -3618

GOOD cook-boy or office boy, clean, honest, speaking English, well. Moderate wages, highly recommended. Box 2002, NCDN. -3760

CAN recommend cook-boy and amah. Services available immediately. Underwood, telephone 15166. 11193

EXCELLENT cook-boy, wife as amah, seeks position, honest, highly recommended. Address Box 1999, NCDN. -3750

Boats

WANTED to buy, sailboat or high-sea yacht, length from 40-70 feet. Address Box 1971, NCDN. -3736

Houses and Land

WANTED to buy, about one to 1¼ mow of land in residential district of French Concession. Frontage about 100 feet facing south. Send particulars to Box 2047, NCDN. 11217

FOR SALE, foreign residence, Avenue Joffre, over 30 rooms, modern conveniences, Arcola, large garden, garage. Nearly 2 mow of land. US$10,000. Apply Mr. Wang, Room 302, 133 Yuen Ming Yuen Road. -3821

WANTED to buy, on south side Hungjao Road, 10 to 20 mow garden, preferably with house. Offers through brokers also solicited. Address Box 2028, NCDN. 11212

FOR SALE, 2 vacant lots on Lincoln Avenue, area 1½ mow and 2¼ mow respectively. Price cheap. Address Box 2037, NCDN. -3829

WANTED to buy or rent at Tsingtao, house or land. Write Box 1825, NCDN. -3468

ARCHITECT has land and plans for residences. Prices including land, from $20,000. For appointment Box 1898, NCDN. -3599

FOR SALE, foreign residence, over 1½ mow, vicinity French Park, 10 rooms, three bathrooms, modern conveniences, Arcola, large garden, garage, suitable for Chinese family, US$11,000. No brokers. Telephone 76941, 2 to 3 p.m. Address Post Office Box 1852. -3687

Furnished Houses

DESIRABLE five-roomed house, with garden, all modern conveniences, rent US$30. Beautiful furniture, Frigidaire, carpets, etc., US$1,000. Best part French Concession. Apply General Investment Co., 233 Nanking Road, Room 122. -3651

FURNISHED house, Tunsin Road, five rooms, three bathrooms, nice garden, to let for a few months. No key-money. Box 2006, NCDN. 11197

Unfurnished Houses

THREE-STORIED, 16-roomed house, near Jessfield Park, superbly finished. Two bathrooms. Good site, healthy surroundings. Suitable for refined family. Rental $135. Telephone 23418. -3656

INSPECTION welcome. 158/14 Route Destelan, rent $200 (six rooms, one bathroom). 595 Route Frelupt, rent $200 (three rooms, one bathroom). 156 Route Destelan, rent $250 (six rooms, two bathrooms). Further particulars, Krivoss, 1331 Joffre. 11077

Furnished Apartments

TWO-roomed furnished flat with bath, private residence, may be taken separately. Verandah, garden, 54 Route Grouchy. -3535

Unfurnished Apartments

TWO-ROOMED apartment, French Concession, with all conveniences. Shanghai Realty Co., 110 Szechuen Road, 5th floor, Room 52. -3649

WOULD exchange attractive two-roomed apartment for one-roomed apartment, equally attractive. Telephone 70700 between 2-4.30. -3794

TWO-ROOMED flat, Concession, no key-money, reasonable rent, available April. 2 Peking Road, Room 111. -3532

Animals

HOMING pigeons from best known owners in Far East, for sale, cheap. Box 2055, NCDN. -3859

PONY insurance is obtainable at moderate terms from Hugh Middleton & Co. (Insurance), Ltd. 45 Kiukiang Road. Telephone 16595. 11109

Medical

Dr. J. KASSOFF, M.D.
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Specialist in
Urology and Skin Diseases
Hamilton House, Office 217
Hours: 11-1 and 4-6 p.m. Tel. 14379
Also at 587 Bubbling Well Road
Hours: 8-10 and 6-8 p.m. Tel. 37622

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has returned and resumed practice
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Specialist in
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Consulting hours: 11-1, 4-6
59 Peking Road Telephone 10734

Dr. A. LESNIK, M.D.
Specialist in
Urology and Dermatology
320 Szechuen Road, Arnhold Building
Hours: 10.30-1, 3-6 Telephone 17779
86 Bearn Apts., 475 Ave. Joffre
Hours: 8-10 6-8. Telephone 83992

Dr. I. M. STEINMANN, M.D.
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